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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 7,206.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd March 1872, at 2 P.M.

March 1872.		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Colombo	1
,, Carwar	25	,, Galle	2
,, Mangalore	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Cannanore	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Tellicherry	27	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	28	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	28	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	29	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Allepey	3	,, Gopaulpore	12
,, Tuticorin	31	,, False Point	13
		Arrive CALCUTTA	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,137 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sands, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

March 1872		April 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	2	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	22	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Linga	26	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH the Steamer EUP. RATES, 650 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, to the undermentioned PORTS on THURSDAY, the 14th March 1872, at 4 P.M., returning to Bombay on the 25th March:—

RUTNAGHERRY.	TELLICHERRY.
VINGORLA.	CALICUT.
CARWAR.	COCHIN.
MANGALORE.	ALLEPY.
CANNANORE.	

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 14th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st CLASS to SUEZ	£30
Ditto to LIVERPOOL	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent Full-powered Screw Steam-ship DILSTON CASTLE, 22 years (Highest Class), 1,031 Tons Register, 140 H. P. Nominal, is intended to be despatched positively on the 15th March 1872.

Her splendid accommodation for Passengers is replete with every luxury.

FARES.

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage only, apply to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., where Plans of the Cabin may be seen.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BLAY AND MACKINTOSH
Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without Food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 15 days' Watches; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoise-shell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for Offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 18th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perrins, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 23rd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPNAY,
No. 25, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat Open-worked Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Table Ornaments, Pictures, Clock, Mahogany Piano by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, Shigram, &c., at Government Bungalow, No. 15, Castle Park, Fort behind the Town Hall,

On THURSDAY next, the 21st March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. Corkery, Ordnance Department, leaving the Presidency.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view, a few days before the sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

One English-built Hansom Cab.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly carved Blackwood and Mahogany Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery, and Glassware, a Miniature Billiard Table and if not previously disposed of a handsome Landau, lately received from England in perfect order, by Robert Ness and Sons, a new Cab Buggy made to order, a handsome Nutmeg Grey Australian Horse, rising six, goes in single or double harness, height 15-3, paint, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the [illegible]th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Brigadier-General Stock.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and tastefully selected handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a handsome Circular glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, made to order a powerful black Australian Brougham Horse, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham Horse, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, rich Cut Glass, best Plated and Porcelain Ware, Garden Pots, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., at No. 75 Malabar Hill, opposite to Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Chemists.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 14th March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the Household Furniture, &c. of Dr. H. Vale proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glass ware, handsome green and gold bordered dinner, dessert, and tea services, best electro-plated dish covers, salvers, cruet and pickle stands, tea and coffee pots, table and chamber candlesticks, elegantly carved well-seasoned blackwood furniture, such as drawing-room, pier, card, writing, washing, and dressing tables, a set of dining table in four pieces for 12 persons, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, bedroom, easy, prie-dieu, arm and without arm chairs, ottoman, whatnots, teapoys, double and single camp cots, children's cots and swings, baby's cradle, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, mahogany chest of drawers, with Chubb's lock single and double screens, sideboard, towel horses, table covers, table ornaments, flower vases, sewing machines, toilet and cheval glasses, a mahogany bagatelle table, pedestal and hanging argand lamps, hanging punka, pictures, carpet, dispense and bath-room furniture, garden pots, &c. &c.

At 2 P. M.
(If not previously disposed of privately.)

A very light and well-built Open Carriage, by Hermans & Co.
A neat and handsome English-built Buggy, by John Moreton & Co.
A very strong silver grey Arab Horse.
A do. flea-bitten do.
A Side Saddle and a Gentleman's Hunting Saddle.
A handsome chesnut Australian Brougham Horse.
A strong Brougham and an Australian Horse.
A set of new English Harness for a pair of Ponies.
A Set of Double Harness.
Two Sets of Single Harness.
A milch Cow and Calf.
Three She-goats, two with Kids.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published, and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1872.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CHLORALUM, THE NEW DISINFECTANT

MESSRS. R. L. SOUTHERN & Co. have the pleasure of drawing the attention of Steam Ship Companies, Owners, Masters and Agents of Vessels generally, to the following:—

THE CHLORALUM COMPANY have just received official notification from the Board of Trade that it has been decided to substitute CHLORALUM for the Solution of Chloride of Zinc at present included in the Scale of Medical Stores published by the Board in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1861.

Chloralum can now be obtained in any quantity from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., or of R. L. SOUTHERN & Co., who will supply copies of the Chloralum Review and various Notices in THE LONDON JOURNALS on application.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
Branch—SIMLA.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
—by all Dealers throughout the World

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WILSON LINE."
LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ERATO, 1,482 Tons, will be despatched on the 22nd March. She has accommodation (amidships) for a few First-class Passengers, and every attention will be paid to their comfort.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers:—

Como	1500 tons, to sail about	25th March.
Palermo	1500 ,, ,, ,,	12th April.
Urbino	1535 ,, ,, ,,	18th ,,
Othello	3000 ,, ,, ,,	12th May.
Walamo	1800 ,, ,, ,,	Middle May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay.

S.S HUTTON.

PASSENGERS are requested to EMBARK before 2 P.M. THIS DAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GEORGE NICOLL & Co. having LOST several LETTERS transmitted by Post to their Address from Up-country containing MONEY ORDERS and CHEQUES, respectfully request their Constituents in the Mofussil to repeat their Orders should they not receive a reply in a reasonable time, as other Letters may have also miscarried.
30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th March 1872.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—It has been decided to modify the arrangements on board the Flag Ship at the Regatta as follows:—Only Friends of Members of the Club will be admitted on producing the Card of a Member on which the number of Ladies and Gentlemen to be admitted on board must be stated by the Member himself, he being responsible for the cost of Refreshments supplied to each party.

Gentlemen are reminded that the ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY next, after which date no Boats can be admitted to the Matches or Races, for which there are only a few vacancies now left.

JAMES BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'s Shipping Office, Bombay, 13th March 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a piece of LAND, situate at Cammatteepoora, containing about 129 square yards, and a piece of LAND, situate at Colaba, containing about 100 square yards, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at this Office, on FRIDAY, the 22nd March 1872, at 3 P.M.

Plans of the Lands can be seen, and Conditions of Sale learnt, on application at the Office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th March 1872.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND
Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Champagne	Rs. 40	per doz.
Sherry	,, 25	,,
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	,, 24	,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts	,, 4-8	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

De La Rue & Co.'s
PLAYING CARDS
Of about fifty, including all the new and most beautiful patterns, Each pack As. 10, As. 12 Rs. 1, 1-2, 1-6, 1-8, 1-12 and 2, Dozen packs, Rs. 7, 8, 11, 12-8, 15, 16-8, 20, and 22-8.

Superior Thin Ivory Visiting Cards
and
CARD CASES.
FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
Menu and Programme Cards.
CARD BOARDS AND MOUNTS.
Stationery of every description
on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE, by W. W. GREENER, Birmingham.

1	Double-barrel Gun, for ball and shot, 16 bore, specially made for the late Captain Forsyth,		No. 11095	Rs. 315
1	ditto Rifle 16 bore	ditto	,, 11094	500
1	ditto ditto	ditto	,, 9,180	412
1	ditto 577 for Snider Ammunition		,, 9433	300
1	ditto ditto	ditto	,, 11484	250
1	ditto Gun 12 bore		,, 11253	220
	Sporting Henry-Martini Rifles, each			165
	Sporting Sniders, with improved breech-bolt, at Rs. 85, 95 & 105			

Ammunition suitable for the above.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—Greener's Work on Breech-Loaders, Rs. 4-8, by Post Rs. 5.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass without joint; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	Rs. 12
,, 2, six ,,	15
,, 3, ten ,,	21

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S
SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,
For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE	Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,, ,,	1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,
In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,
Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Winsor & Newton's
ARTISTS' OIL COLOURS.
(Two Annas allowed off each Rupee for Cash.)
PATENT COLLAPSIBLE TUBES,
Expressly Prepared for India,
from As. 8 to Rs. 3-8 each.

Oil Colour Boxes,
Completely fitted.

Improved "Pocket" Box, fitted with 12 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, folding palette, and knife	Rs. 16 8
Improved "Sketching" Box, fitted with 19 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, knife, varnish, palette, and oil	33 0
Improved "Portable" Box, fitted with 24 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, knife, varnish, and drying oil	40 0
Improved "Small Studio" Box, fitted with 26 colours, brushes, chalks, porte-crayon, dipper, palette, ivory and steel knives, varnish, oil, and turpentine	45 0
Improved "Middle Studio" Box, fitted with 38 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory and steel knives double dipper, linseed oil, varnish, drying oil, and turpentine	65 0
Improved "Large Studio" Box, fitted with 50 colours, brushes, chalks, charcoals, porte-crayon, palette, ivory, and steel knives, single and double dippers, mahl stick, copal and mastic varnishes, drying linseed and poppy oils, turpentine, and 3 millboards	112 0

The Companion
Oil Colour Tube Box.
A capital convenience for carriage of colours in immediate readiness for use. Price Rs. 18.

Prepared Canvas.
For oil painting; of 27 inches, 30 inches, 36 inches, 45 inches, and 60 inches widths, by the yard or roll of 6 yards.

Millboards;	Panels;
Sketching Papers;	Varnishes;
Oils and Media;	Hoghair Brushes;
Sable Brushes;	Badger Hair do.;
Palettes;	Palette Knives;
Dippers;	Slabs and Mullers;

and
Materials of every description.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
Illustrated Catalogue of
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
FOR
WATER COLOUR AND OIL PAINTING
Of every description; post-free,
On application to the Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In conformity with the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS adopted and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 1st and 15th instant, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association (such changes to take effect from 1st November 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be DISTRIBUTED as follows, viz.:—

TWO-THIRDS (⅔) to all Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each.

ONE-THIRD (⅓) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of Shares held by each.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of March 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the Government Resolution on the subject of the acquisition of land for the Toolsee Scheme will be considered, and also the business left undisposed of at the former Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 13th March 1872.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE has been received from Mr. BHASKER MANICK, that he intends to move the following RESOLUTIONS at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS to be held on the 16th instant:—

1. "That the Transfer Fee be reduced from Two to Half a Rupee."

2. "That an authority be given to the head person in charge, or Inspector who might be serving on the Bunder, to make such arrangement with new Tenants or Customers of the Company as he shall think it in the interest of the Company without reference to the Old Tariff until further Resolution."

3. "That the waste and unyielding land, or any portion thereof, be disposed of for the benefit of the Company."

4. "That the Fee of the Directors for the current year be fixed at Rupees Two per cent. on the Nett Profit, to be divided amongst Directors proportionately according to their attendances."

JAVARILAL UMIASHUNKER, Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side. In the Goods of BALCRUSTNA DAMODHURJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

ANPOORNABAEE, widow of the said deceased .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Anpoornabaee, widow of the said Balcrustna Damodhurjee, for grant of Letters of Administration to her of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, Estate, and Effects of her deceased husband, the said Balcrustna Damodhurjee. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th March 1872.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE.—The following GOODS, arrived by the STEAMERS of the RUBATTINO COMPANY, are still unclaimed at the Queen's Warehouses, where they lie at Consignee's risk and expense:—

Ex ARABIA—A G C—7 Cases.
,, EGITTO—{H F / J R}—5 ,,
,, INDIA — J N —120 ,,
,, — M N —2 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 13th March 1872.

IND, COOPE, & CO.'S ALE,
Just received by Suez Canal.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pints in Casks of 8 doz., per doz	3 12	4 0
Imperial Pints in casks of 6 doz., per doz	4 14	5 4
Quarts in casks of 4 doz., per doz	8 0	8 12

In quantities of less than 1 cask 4 as. per doz. Extra.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.
A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.
By Captain W. A. Baker, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

GEO. CAMPBELL & Co.'s TOBACCOS can be had, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, through Messrs. GOOLAMALLY SARUFFALLY and JEEWANJEE MOOLNA ADUMJEE.

JAMES BOGIE,
Sole Agent for Western India.

Bombay, 5th March 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Messrs. G. C. & Co., to me, dated 8th February, is published for the information of Consumers as well as for that of Dealers:—

"Our brands are becoming well known and appreciated in Calcutta, and we think they ought to take well with you."

(True Extract.) J. B.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers:—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this "season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has "already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you "having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

COTTON GINS, COMPETITIVE TRIAL.

THE Undersigned has the honour to INFORM GENTLEMEN personally interested in any PARTICULAR GIN, and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY generally, that under instructions received from the Secretary of State for India, COMPETITIVE TRIALS, both at DHARWAR and at BROACH, will shortly be CONDUCTED by Mr. W. BOWDEN, Jr., specially deputed from England for that purpose. All particulars, and printed copies of Rules for conducting the trials, which are as nearly as possible the same as those enforced at the late Manchester competition, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 9th March 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. GEO CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, scarce five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given such attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the CELEBRATED DUMLOT TEAS, which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India:—

	Cash.	Credit.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lbs. Packets, and 5 & 10 lbs. Boxes	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lbs. Packets, and 5 lbs. Boxes	,, 2-0	,, 2-4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2-4	,, 2-8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb Packets	,, 2-8	,, 2-12

The well known and much appreciated KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS always on hand—

	Cash.	Credit.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 2-4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2-0	,, 2-4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2-2	,, 2-5

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,
OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.
RIDGE CAPPINGS.
MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.
PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

AUCTION SALE
OF
OILMAN'S STORES, PROVISIONS, AND SILVER WARE.

On or about the 25th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION the STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. J. HUDSON WATSON & Co., consisting of OILMAN'S STORES of every description, ELKINTON'S BEST PLATED WARE, ENGLISH MADE FURNITURE, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

The Stock is being sold off with a view to converting the space now occupied into MERCHANTS' OFFICES and BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS.

IN THE MATTER OF "THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY'S ACT, 1869."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of "The Madras Equitable Assurance Society" will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, Bentinck's Buildings, North Beach, Madras, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March, instant, commencing at five o'clock p.m., when the Accounts of the Society for the year 1871, and the Reports of the Directors and of the Auditor will be read; and other, the ordinary business of the Society will be transacted. An abstract of the General Fund, and the Society's Balance Sheet, are subjoined hereto.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARBUTHNOT AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE GENERAL FUND.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
To claims by death	1,34,300 0 0	By balance from 1870	8,83,694 7 7
,, reductions of premiums	80,700 13 9	,, premiums of assurance	1,83,521 11 11
,, expenses of management	25,683 4 6	,, interest on investments	52,771 9 4
,, purchases of policies	7,299 4 6	,, guarantee fund on account of surrendered policies	2,240 3 7
,, income-tax on interest	577 13 10		
,, reduced valuation of 5½ per cent. Securities	2,566 15 6		
,, balance at Credit of the Fund	8,70,999 12 4		
	Rs. 11 22,128 0 5		Rs. 11,22,128 0 5

THE BALANCE SHEET.

DEBTS AND LIABILITIES.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
Debts Due by the Society.		R. a. p.	Securities of the Government of India.		Rs. a. p.
Due from The Guarantee Fund.	Rs. 2,02,380 4 0		Value of the securities held by the Society, viz.:—		
Due upon Assurances that have become claims	67,990 11 0		4 per cents. at 93-72 per cent.	Rs. 8,45,916 11 6	
Reductions of premiums unclaimed	3,435 0 8		4½ per cents (1885) at par	32,300 0 0	
Premiums received in advance	13,366 3 5		5½ per cents. at 108 per cent.	2,74,752 0 0	
Premiums overpaid	16 2 4				11,52,968 11 6
Income-tax on interest	80 11 6		Debts due to the Society.		
Expenses of management to be discharged	517 14 10		Interest on investments	7,749 3 9	
Due to Calcutta Agency	143 10 4		Premiums receivable	3,257 8 0	
Due to the Secretaries and Treasurers	5,290 12 10				11,006 11 9
		2,93,221 6 11	Cash.		
The General Fund.					
Balance at Credit of the fund		8,70,999 12 4	Due by London Agency		245 12 0
		11,64,221 3 3			11,64,221 3 3
Contingent Liabilities.			Annual Income.		
Sums assured by 655 subsisting policies, amounting in the aggregate to		31,10,420 0 0	Gross annual premiums on subsisting assurances	1,81,418 7 0	
			Less estimated reductions of premiums for 1872	72,810 12 6	
					1,08,607 10 6
			Annual interest on securities of the Government of India [illegible]		[illegible]
					1,59,620 7 11

ARBUTHNOT AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, December 31, 1871.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the Accounts of 'The Madras Equitable Assurance Society,' and that, to the best of my belief, the above contains a true statement of the debts and liabilities and of the property and assets of the Society, as the same stood on the 31st December 1871.

W. WATERSTON, Auditor.

JOONAS TYAB,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
11, HUMMUM, STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Dress Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus solid leather, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Courier Bags, Rugs, and Scotch Mauds, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB,
11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, shipped by GEO. CAMPBELL and Co., can be had retail at Messrs. BOLTON and Co.'s here; also at Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co.'s, Bombay and Poona Establishments.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of Geo. Campbell and Co.

5th March 1872.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements, the ANNUAL REGATTA of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

Entries of Boats will be received up to SATURDAY, the 16th March, by the Undersigned, who will furnish Prospectuses on application.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'s Shipping Office, Bombay, 8th March 1872.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINT as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co., Messrs. FRAMJEE BHICAJEE and SONS, here, and Mr. DADABHOY SHAPOORJEE, Baroda.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company on SATURDAY, 16th instant, at 3-30 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1871.

2.—To declare dividend.

3.—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Company, Limited.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the REALM MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, and are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES from THIS DATE.

KING & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1872.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1872, at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st. To receive the Annual Accounts duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring from Office, who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 6th instant, until TUESDAY the 19th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 5th March 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing or making such imitations of their trade mark, labels or capsules, make themselves liable to prosecution, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

JUST LANDED, a Fresh Assortment of very Superior

GENTLEMEN'S CHELSEA PATENT DRESS BOOTS.
Do. do. GLOVE KID do.
Do. do. PATENT ELASTIC GOL BOOTS
Do. do. CALF do. do. do.
LADIES' WHITE KID BOOTS (with and without Heels).
Terms—CASH.

RUSSELL & Co.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, EARL OF MAYO, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention:—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

[illegible] *fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,
Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.
Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET same as yesterday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₱ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	203½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,455
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	112
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	765
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	355

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	230
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,210
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,565
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	860
,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,060
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,750

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	915
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	325
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,100
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,000
500	1,800	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,900
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,115
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	22 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,075
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,010
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	630
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	109¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	101½
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. (Market Rate)	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	58

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅜d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	218 to 219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	R 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	103
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The following sales were reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

					Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6¾ lbs.		4 8 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 lbs.		4 6 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	7 lbs.		4 12 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8¼ lbs.		5 11 0
500 ,, ,, ,, (fine)	45 ,,	39 ,,	8 lbs.		5 13 0
500 ,, ,, ,,	45 ,,	39 ,,	9 lbs.		6 11 0
1,000 ,, ,, Maddapollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 lbs.		2 3 3
1,250 ,, ,, T. Cloths	32 ,,	24 ,,	7 lbs.		4 11 0
1,200 ,, White Shirtings	36 ,,	40	,,Rs. 6-12 to		7 14 0
2,400 ,, ,, Jacconets	40 ,,	20	,, ,, 2-12	,,	3 8 0
400 ,, ,, Mulls	40 ,,	20	,, ,, 3-4	,,	4 0 0
300 ,, T. Red Prints	24 ,,	28 ,,			5 15 0

COTTON.

25 candies New Cutch (ready)	Rs. 253
25 ,, ,, Broach M.G. (ready)	,, 292½
25 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 292
25 ,, ,, Khandeish ,, (W. sel.)	,, 235
50 ,, ,, Arvey ,,	,, 280
50 ,, ,, Hinginghaut ,,	,, 290
25 ,, ,, Bhownuggur ,,	,, 259
25 ,, ,, Broach ,,	,, 283
25 ,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 265

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 9th March 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	44,234 7 1
Merchandize	97,567 15 3
Berth Trains	1,10 0 0
Electric Telegraph	917 0 0
Total Rs.	1,43,819 6 4

Corresponding week in March 1871.

Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	40,552 10 11
Merchandize	52,918 4 5
Electric Telegraph	489 4 10
Total Rs.	93,960 4 2
Increase	49,859 2 2

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—13TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th March, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th March, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 12th March, 9-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 19 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th March, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 13th March, 2-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 34 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 12th to 9 P.M. of the 13th March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 11	0 4
,, Kurrachee	1 52	0 5
,, Madras	1 55	0 17

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 13th March, 2-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th March, 4-44 P.M. From Continent of Europe, Russia, 13th March, 10-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 12th March, 9-50 A.M. From America, via Russia, 13th March, 2-20 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

PUTTIALLA, 13th March, 12 Noon.—Office opened this day.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myraboins & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland Steamers		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, Feb. 22.
	Bonnie Dundee	Connor	Liverpool, Oct. 26.
13	Killarney (s)	O'Neill	Calcutta, March 3.
	Kight Hawk	McDermott	Calcutta.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Irvin	Falmouth, Feb. 6.
	China (s)	Perrins	Suez, March 1.
	Isabel Groom	Hauld	London, Nov. 25.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Oberon	Stickland	Calcutta.

The steamer Wellesley, to Port Said, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
10	Australia (s)	Murray	Suez, Feb. 16.
	Ocean Chief	Pennee	Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 28
	Khandeish	Sennett	Singapore, Feb. 17.
	Lord Clyde	Murphy	Liverpool, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
9	Hector (s)	....	....
	Benlomond	....	....
	Lake Lemon	....	....
	Duleep Singh	....	....
	Beaumaris Castle	....	....
	Fathe Salem	....	....
	Conflict	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar. 10 Mahratta (s) .... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 29—Surat, s.s., Baker, from Suez.
29—Glengyle, s.s., McBien, from London.
29—Great Australia, Smith, from Liverpool.
29—Kem Quang Hong, Nacoda, from M. Coast.
29—Como, s.s., Soulsby, from Gravesend—Pd.
Mar. 1—Donnai, s.s., Varangot, from Marseilles.
2—Excelsior, s.s., Mahy, from Shields.
3—Sadkia, s.s., Spinks, from Glasgow.
3—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, from Calcutta.
3—Arracan, s.s., Polson, from Rangoon.
4—Peshawur s.s., White, from Bombay.
6—Scotland, s.s., Hyde, from Calcutta.
6—Cartago Nova, s.s., Reed, from Newcastle—Pd.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28—Rhen, (F. S. F.), to New Caledonia.
29—Gilberte, Unic, to Marseilles.
29—Hamoodeen, Nacoda, to Judda.
29—Surat, s.s., Baker, to Bombay.
Mar. 1—Glengyle, s.s., Mc Ba'n, to Penang.
2—Donnai, s.s., Varangot, to China.
3—Delhi, s.s., Wilkinson, to Suez.
3—Arracan, s.s., Polson, to Liverpool.
4—Emerne, s.s., De Gerard, to Mauritius.
4—Peshawur, s.s., White, to Suez.
4—Queen of Australia, Dowling, to Coconada.
6—Scotland, Hyde, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Jan. 17—Duguedig, (F. S. F.), Loyer, from Brest.
Feb. 8—Henry Furney, Bansley, from Liverpool.
11—Queen of Australia, Dowling, from Shields.
22—Grand Duchess, Jackson, from Sunderland.
24—Her Majesty, Downie, from Birkenhead.
27—Western Star Nacoda, from Calcutta.
29—Great Australia Smith, from Liverpool.
29—Kem Quang Hong, Nacoda, from M. Coast.
Mar. 2—Excelsior, s.s., Mahy, from Shields.
3—Sadkia, s.s., Spinks, from Glasgow.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAI.
Petersburgh	1566	Bombay	Feb. 24
Urbino	1500	Bombay	Feb. 24
Singapore	2223	Colombo	Feb. 28
Viceroy	1826	Calcutta	Feb. 28
Xantho	2000	Bombay	Mar. 1
Parnassus	1650	Singapore	Mar. 1
Scindia	2500	Calcutta	Mar. 2
Othello	2800	Bombay	Mar. 23
Good Hope	1239	Calcutta	Mar. 25
Yorkshire	1771	Calcutta	Mar. 26

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Waghorn, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, to appear before a medical board, from Mirzapore.

Strangways, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Meerut.

Birnie, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.

Bennett, Lieutenant, 62nd Foot, on private affairs, from Lucknow.

Ferguson, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Deolalee.

Todd, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

Palmer, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to appear before a medical board, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 13.

Lamb, Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deesa.

Fraser, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Peshawur.

Shirlock, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.

POONA STATION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 12th March, 1872.

White Clothing will be worn by European Regiments from tomorrow the 13th instant and until further orders from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 11th March 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—
H. M.'s 56th Foot—Maj. Clutterbuck, Capt. Bell, Capt. Wood, Lt. and Adjt. Leckie, and Lt. Jones, for 48 days from the 4th March 1872.

Staff Corps—Maj. Dodd, for 60 days from the 4th April 1872, Lt. Hughes for 55 days from the 3rd April 1872, private leave.

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B.T., Staff Asst. Surg. Murray, who arrived at this station, is directed to do duty at the General Depot and accompany the Invalids to Bombay who are under orders to embark in the Malabar on the 19th instant.

At the recommendation of the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospls. B. T., the following medical arrangements are ordered :—
Staff Asst. Surg. Jagoe, and Asst. Apothy. Debnam, Madras Service, who arrived at this station, are directed to rejoin their appointments at the public expense on completion of their duty at the general depot.

Asst. Apothy. Garatty is directed to proceed to Bombay at the public expense and report himself to Dr. Veale, Secretary, Inspector General B. M. D., for duty with the detachment for Madras in charge of Staff Asst. Surg. Fawcett.

Asst. Apothy. Baker will accompany Staff Asst. Surg. Murray on his proceeding to Bombay in medical charge of Invalids ordered to embark in the Malabar on the 19th instant. Dr. Murray and Asst. Apothy Baker will report themselves at Bombay to the Secretary to the Inspector General B. M. D. for instructions.

Poona, 12th March, 1872.

~~F.I.S R. A.—Lt. W. Martin, for 60 days, from the 25th March~~ 1872, privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 13th March 1872.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—
23rd Regt. N. L. I.—Asst. Surg. J. Simpson, to the medical charge, vice Surg. McDougall.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.S. Malabar, on the 20th instant :—
Surg. Veale, M.D., Staff, in medical charge ; Asst. Surg. Murray, Staff ; Asst. Surg. McCutchan, M.B., Staff ; and Asst. Surg. Boulton, R. A.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 3rd March 1872 :—
Lieut.-Col. G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 27th N. I.

So much of G. O. C. No. 780 of 1871, as relates to Capt. Heyland, 1st Lt. Cavy., is cancelled.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Second Capt. H. M. Burgess has been appointed Gunnery Instructor to the 6th Brig. R. A.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that an exchange has been sanctioned between Second Capt. J. F. Sandeman, 6th Brig., and Second Capt. H. M. Burgess, 4th Brig., R. A.

Surg. H. R. McDougall, M.D., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from the 26th ult.

G. O. C. No. 144 of the 2nd inst., is cancelled, so far as it relates to No. 1,035 Lance Corporal J. Lyons, 1-2nd Foot.

With the sanction of His Excellency the C.-in-C. in India, Second Capt. T. Walker, 8th Brig. R.A., is provisionally appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Genl. Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Commanding Mhow Division, with effect from 1st Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
British Medical Service Staff Asst. Surg. R. Morgan, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Hussars—Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan, to England, from date of departure, on private affairs, pending retirement.

11th Hussars.—Riding Master W. Matthews, to England, per troop ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

1st ("The Royal Scots") Regt (2nd Batn.), Qr. Mr. James Robinson, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut. D. F. B. Webster, to Mussoorie, from date of departure, for one month, on medical certificate.

3rd Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster J. J. Bailey, to England, per troop-ship, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

83rd Foot Lieut. C. T. Davenport, to Cashmere, from 14th March to 13th Sept. 1872, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut. Col. W. G. Mainwaring, Comdt 30th N. I. (Jacob's Rifles) for 30 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 12	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 18	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M. :—

Monday	Mar. 18	Friday	Aug. 2
,,	,, 25	,,	,, 9
,,	Apr. 1	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 8	,,	,, 23
,,	,, 15	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 22	,,	Sept. 6
,,	,, 29	,,	,, 13
,,	May 6	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 13	Monday	,, 30
,,	,, 20	,,	Oct. 7
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 14
Friday	,, 31	,,	,, 21
,,	Jun. 7	,,	,, 28
,,	,, 14	,,	Nov. 4
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 11
,,	,, 28	,,	,, 18
,,	July 5	,,	,, 25
,,	,, 12	,,	Dec. 2
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 9
,,	,, 26	,,	,, 16
		,,	,, 23
		,,	,, 30

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1872 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. 22	Friday	Apr. 19
,,	Apr. 5	,,	May 3
		,,	,, 17

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Friday	Mar. 15	Friday	Apr. 26
,,	,, 29	,,	May 10
,,	Apr. 12	,,	,, 24

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	,, 0 4 0

BOMBAY,
MARCH 14TH, 1872, AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME
OF

SIGNOR MARRAS' FAREWELL CONCERT

AT
ALTAMONT,
CUMBALLA HILL.
(BY KIND PERMISSION.)

THE CONCERT
WILL BE HONOURED BY THE PRESENCE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE,
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
&c., &c., &c.

SIGNOR MARRAS
WILL BE KINDLY ASSISTED BY A NUMBER OF HIS PUPILS, THE *ELITE* OF THE AMATEURS OF BOMBAY,
AND BY
MADAME MARRAS.

TICKETS.

Sofa Stalls	Rs. 10 each.
Reserved Seats	,, 6 ,,
Unreserved Ticket	,, 2 ,,

May be had of D. S. KEMP & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PARTE PRIMA.

SELECTIONS	"Cujus animam" "Pro peccatis" "Quando Corpus" (Stabat Mater.)	*Rossini.*
SOLO	"Ave Maria" (Soprano)	*Marras.*
PRELUDE RELIGIEUX	"Gratias Agimus" "Domine Deus" "O Salutaris" "Sanctus" (Messe Solennelle)	*Rossini.*
SOLOS	"It is enough" "O rest in the Lord" "If with all your hearts" (Elijah.)	*Mendelssohn.*
GRANDE FANTAISIE	Piano-forte (I. Puritani)	PRUDENT.

PARTE SECONDA.

BALLADE A 4 VOIX AVEC CHŒUR	"Aux Bords de la Durance"	*Pinsuti.*
SCOTCH SONG	"The Flowers of the Forest"	
CANTI TOSCANI E NAPOLITANI	(By desire)	*Marras*
	SIGNOR MARRAS.	
Melody	"Home, Sweet Home"	*Bishop.*
DUETTINO	"Jammo a Santa Lucia"	*Ricci.*
	SIGNOR AND MADAME MARRAS.	
SONG	"The Thorn"	*Shield.*
RONDO	"Ah! Non giunge" (Sonnambula)	*Bellini.*
ARIA	"Voi che Sapete" (Nozze di Figaro)	*Mozart.*
	SIGNOR MARRAS.	
DUETTO	"Io son ricco e tu sei bella" (Elesire)	*Donizetti.*
ARIETTA	"Spento ancor" (Leonora)	*Mercadante.*
ROMANCE	"L'Adieu" (Voici l'instant Supréme!)	*Schubert.*
	SIGNOR MARRAS.	
FINALE	"Dal tuo stellato soglio" (Mosè in Egitto)	*Rossini.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

GILDER—March 12th, at 7, Hornby Row, Fort, Ambrose Kirk, the dearly beloved child of the Rev. Charles and Sarah Ann Gilder, aged 3 years and 11 months.

HORE—March 13th, at the Marine Sanitarium, Bombay, Rowland Duncombe Standish, son of F. Standish Hore, Captain H. M. 39th Regiment, aged 2 years and 8 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At 74, Theatre Range, Dinapore, the wife of Joseph S. Armstrong, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

BEADON—March 9th, at Seetapore, the wife of Captain R. Beadon, of a son.

FINLAYSON—March 9th, at 6, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, Mrs. David Finlayson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHEN—ROSE—March 4th, at Morar, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Arthur Irwine, Barrack Sergeant Alfred Stephen, to Mary Anne, widow of late Band Sergeant J. Rose, of H. M.'s 108th Regiment of Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—March 3rd, at Peshawur, Florence Kate, the beloved child of Captain H. M. de W. Douglas, 26th Punjab Infantry, aged seven months and one day.

JOHNSON—At No. 65, South Road, Entally, Calcutta, Mrs. Frances Johnson, relict of the late Edmund Johnson, Esq., Indigo Planter of Purneah, aged 53 years 11 months and 22 days.

MOFFAT—March 7th, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. J. W. Moffat, aged 37 years and 11 months.

ORCHARD—March 6th, at Meerut, Elizabeth Mary, the dearly beloved wife of F. S. A. Orchard, District Civil Engineer, aged thirty years and eight months.

STEWART—March 9th, at Guindy, Paul John Campbell, infant son of Captain R. C. Stewart, aged 6 months and 18 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

IT appears to be no easy task in these days of exquisite sensibilities, "exalted" thereto, it may be, by the "intense interest" which the people of this generation bestow on the various subjects that constantly present themselves for the contemplation of a reflecting public, to be able to write in plain English an honest condemnation of obvious trickery. The mind seems to shrink from and to hesitate before attacking the mischief it is called upon to deal with in a high-spirited and perhaps necessarily crushing manner, so as, if possible, to stamp it out for ever, while the treatment that it has received will stand forth as a beacon to prevent a recurrence of similar acts, and as a record of the indignation which their perpetration had evoked among Englishmen. In our days the proper way in which to proceed to deal with a suspected evil seems to be to go around it and examine its several points, and then to critically analyze the relation of one point with another; should anything very plainly indicate mischief, to endeavour to account for and, if possible, to palliate it, and to do it all with the softest of kid gloves on the hands, so as to save the evil from the distress of any rude and unceremonious touch. No one who studies the elaborate, delicately-worded, and subtle report of the Committee appointed by those grave and reverend Signors, the Syndics of the Bombay University, to investigate the alleged artifices of the Principals of the St. Xavier's College in this city, by which it is assumed their scholars secured special advantages at the last Matriculation examination, can possibly fail to be assured of the existence of such a difficulty of earnest speaking as we have just mentioned. With a casuistry so refined that it leads the reader to suppose it to be the effect of contagion with the subject which, and the men who, have engaged its attention, the Committee has striven to find excuses for the Jesuit Fathers, while it has exhausted the resources of language to discover the smoothest terms in which to clothe its ironical reprobation of the unfair conduct which the enquiry has disclosed; terms which, from their excess of suavity, have almost degenerated into weakness, and, as Mr. Kirkham justly remarked, are not at first sight sufficiently clear as to their intention. Beyond whatever stings the barbs of these "delicately ironical passages" in the Committee's report are understood to convey, the owners of the "three powerful and acute intellects" have condemned nothing except by implication, and, to our way of thinking, they have failed to vindicate in any positive and tangible manner the dignity of the University whose confidence has been outraged. The ability shown in framing this exhaustive report is beside the question, and, as far as that goes, it is a "rather natural than improbable" consequence from the nomination of the members of the Committee, and therefore not surprising; but surely we are not, in Bombay, so deplorably deficient in able men as to be cajoled into a state of ecstatic admiration of mere talent, and thus to absolve those who exhibit it from the consequences of any shortcomings in other respects.

Now, what are the facts of the proceedings of the Jesuit Fathers in the matter of their preparation of their candidates for the Matriculation examination in last November, when those facts are stripped of the ability which shrouds their recital? What does a comparison of dates disclose? It is stated in the Committee's report, from which alone we mean to take our information, that on the 2nd or 3rd of November last the Rev. Doctor Willy, the Principal of St. Xavier's College, and the Rev. Mr. Rigby, S.J., both nominated by the University as examiners, and therefore in its confidence, became positively acquainted with the nature of the tests to be set on the examination day, the chief of which were the following—

> *In English,* a passage from Thomson's *Seasons* for paraphrase.
> *In Latin,* translating a passage from *Cæsar.*
> *In Latin,* translating one from *Hume.*

—and it were a work of supererogation for us, at this place, to remark that every consideration of personal honour, every incentive to preserve the reputation of the morality of their College, already justly celebrated for its scholastic excellence, should have jealously guarded these two gentlemen from even the *appearance* of coaching up their scholars on the very subjects which *they knew* to have been settled for the examination. But what occurs within the College? The Rev. Mr. Rigby admits that at some date previous to the examination at the Town Hall (the precise date he forgets, though it is only a matter of three weeks) he became aware that a subordinate priest was actually exercising a boy in the Matriculation class of the College in the identical passage from Thomson's Seasons fixed on as a test. The subordinate officer distinctly states that he reported this circumstance to the Rev. Mr. Rigby, and all the explanation which the latter has ventured to offer of his conduct for permitting the exercise to be continued is a solemn declaration that he did not reveal to the subordinate officer the highly significant bearing of the exercise on the examination to be soon held. The Committee records the explanation, and says not a word on its merit, but proceeds with great shrewdness to analyze the effect of this special exercise on the examination; it discovers no marked effect on it, and therefore with a polite bow dismisses the disagreeable subject without a single observation on the Rev. Mr. Rigby's evasive explanation, which has as much connection with his deliberate, though tacit, permission to proceed with the exercise, as the Tenterden steeple has with the Goodwin sands. To ordinary minds, the Rev. Mr. Rigby must be held to have, both by what he had allowed to be done, and by the extraordinary explanation which he has afforded, very seriously compromised himself; and, as there seems to be a marked affinity between what he has done and what his colleagues have also done, to have contributed very decidedly to throw a stigma on the management of the College.

The connection of the Rev. Dr. Willy with this unhappy transaction is even more painful; and, from the high esteem with which he has been regarded, the comments which, in the discharge of our obvious duty to the public, we shall be compelled to make on his conduct are likely to be such as, were it possible, we would willingly desist from writing. This Reverend gentleman declares that he is the Principal of the College, and states that without his consent no change in the curriculum of the Institution, fixed on for the year, can be made, unless it be made by the Rector, who seems to be his *alter ego.* Unless Dr. Willy wishes to advertise to the world that he is merely a nominal officer of the College, who never takes part in its proceedings, who systematically remains ignorant of what is taught to some of the boys in it at the most critical period of the year's labours, he must admit that *between* the date of his settling the Latin tests with his colleague, Mr. Reid, and the date of the examination at the Town Hall, he was aware that the Matriculation class of his College was being exercised on the lessons covered by the tests to be used in the forthcoming examination. He is welcome to either position, but one or the other he must occupy. Pressed by this inexorable necessity, he confesses that he did not know what was going on in his College for the days preceding the examination, and that he only knew of the exercise of *Cæsar* having been given to his boys (it is really sad to write the statement) while he was proceeding to the examination hall a few minutes before he gave out the translation paper! Then, again, on the theory of his ignorance of what was going on in the College of which he is the Principal, and in which he resides and moves about, he cannot recollect, he tells the Committee, the date when he discovered that the passage in *Hume also* was given as a class exercise in his College, but tenders two probable dates of discovery, and eventually confirms neither. However, there *was* a day on which, by his own showing, he did come to know of the peculiar circumstance of the exercises at his College having corresponded with the tests in which his boys were examined. And what do our readers suppose this high-minded gentleman, this scholarly Prefect of the College, this Reverend Father of a holy order, would proceed to do on the discovery of the unfortunate coincidence? Perhaps he would straightway deplore the circumstance to his co-examiner, Mr. Reid, in language suited to his appreciation of the comparative advantages that his boys have had in the examination, and to his horror at the possible inferences which the public and the University may draw from the accidental coincidence; he would pray his co-examiner to ponder over the appraisement of the answers given by his boys, and come to a fair decision after a full knowledge of every circumstance attending the exercises. But he does nothing of this, *Silentium est quandoque eligibilius sermone,* he sends on the answers to Mr. Reid for appraisement and makes no sign. We intentionally refrain from imitating the Quixotism of the Committee in attempting to indicate some psychological mystery as the motive for Dr. Willy's conduct. All that we insist upon as having been made apparent by the Committee as the sun at noon-day is that Dr. Willy avows he was ignorant of what his College boys were being exercised in at a very critical period of their studies, and that he deliberately suppressed from his co-examiner the information which he was bound merely as a colleague, if for no other reason, to give to him. The nicely-balanced periods with which the Committee deals with this part of the Reverend Principal's conduct invite quotation :—

> "The withholding of this information, taken with other circumstances, proves to us that a strong and worthy interest in his own students was allowed by Dr. Willy, unconsciously no doubt, to pass into a feeling hardly compatible with perfect impartiality."

"Worthy" interest indeed! and of such a character that we will be bound that each separate member of the Committee that collectively wrote those words would rather walk bare feet through fire, than be discovered in its imitation even "unconsciously." Generally, the Committee finds the following excuse for the Jesuit Fathers :—

> "These gentlemen live in a great degree isolated from the outer world, in intimate association with each other, and with their attention and interest concentrated upon the work to which they have devoted themselves. Their labours and the results they look for are the most natural topics of their conversation. It is not surprising, it is 'rather natural than improbable,' that in such a society some indication should be afforded by one to another of what is engaging his own attention. Even silence may be most significant to a mind exalted by intense interest to unusual sensibility. Some hint unconsciously dropped, some remark left unanswered, may easily have suggested, &c. &c. &c."

Thus far, as we have described it from the data supplied by the report, the public are aware of the actual position in this business of the tutors of St. Xavier's College with the University whose suspicion they have aroused, and it is for the public to say how they as men, as teachers, and as ordained priests, have come off in this trial. In whom, except in men whose lives are apparently sanctified by a perpetual effort to be holy and just in all their dealings, should we repose confidence more firmly than in the Jesuit Fathers, and how are we to accommodate the painful admissions and reservations evidenced in the present case to that theological excellence and purity which the Fathers affect, and which are all the more eloquent from their seeming unobtrusiveness? Or, must we subscribe to the reasoning of the Committee, and conclude that segregation from the outer world and uninterrupted devotion to a solitary purpose provoke the human mind to an exalted indifference to a sense of mundane proprieties, and render it incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong?

The suggestion of the Committee, which is the only really practical thing in the report, that examiners should never be nominated from the institutions which send up candidates for examination, is one that appears to solve the difficulty; albeit, that it is an indirect condemnation of the probity of *all* Principals of Colleges. The condemnation is, of course, too universal to be deserved, but in a matter of this sort anything like a compromise will be fatal to the object to be secured. The Syndicate has abstained from accepting this recommendation; in fact, it has abstained from an expression of any independent opinion whatever, unless its unctuous praises of the report can be taken as one. For the rest, it accepts the ingenious excuses for what has happened, and declines to do more without consulting the Senate. Possibly that august body will discreetly endorse the Syndicate's resolutions, and, if so, the Reverend gentlemen with defective memories and "minds exalted by intense interest to "unusual sensibility" are likely to escape the consequences of their "significant silence" towards one another on points of rectitude, unless in what little censure they may get at the hands of that portion of the public Press which has the honesty to attack juggling in an uncompromising and fitting manner.

WE learn that Major Deane, of H. M.'s 19th Regiment, has been appointed Military Secretary to Sir Philip Wodehouse.

THE *Nagasaka Gazette* has it that twenty twin screw gunboats have been ordered to be built on the Thames for the Japanese Government.

THE Governor-General in Council has decided that "absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer's being admitted to pension or gratuity."

THE aggregate revenue of the Punjab for the year 1870-71 amounted, we see, to Rs. 3,58,29,649, an increase of about five lakhs of rupees on the previous year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG recently issued orders to the effect that no fees whatsoever be charged for any ecclesiastical service connected with St. John's Cathedral.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has sent a special letter of thanks to the Rajah of Kapurthalla for the excellent spirit and anxiety to render assistance to Government shown by him during the late Kooka outbreak.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the Hon. R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Corps, and Captain Conway Gordon, R.E., to be Captain Commandant.

A MEETING of the General Committee appointed at the public meeting on Tuesday, last week, was to be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of electing an Executive Committee, and giving effect to the resolution as to the best means of perpetuating the memory of the Earl of Mayo.

PRIOR to the departure of Lady Mayo for England, His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore, it is said, sent a special delegate to Calcutta with a letter of condolence addressed to her Ladyship. Like letters were also addressed to His Excellency the Provisional Viceroy and the members of the Supreme Council.

CAPTAIN C. W. BURTON, Officiating Assistant to the Agent Governor-General, Rajpootana, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, on the triple border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bicaneer, in the room of Captain P. W. Powlett, deputed to conduct the Land Revenue settlement of the Ulwur State.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made the following changes in the Bank's establishment :—Mr. John Hector to be Acting Inspector of Branches, Mr. Thomas Dyson to resume charge ~~of the Moulmein Branch~~, Mr. J. Seymour Keay to be Agent at Patna, *vice* Mr. W. F. Fraser, appointed Agent at Lahore. Mr. J. D. Watters, of Lahore, is no longer in the Bank's service.

WE (*Daily Examiner*) understand that the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, which it was originally estimated would cost but two lacs of rupees, has actually cost four lacs. This increase on the estimated expenditure is attributed to several regiments having been compelled to halt for a fortnight on the line of march to the camp in consequence of the outbreak of cholera. It is also estimated that the Camp of Exercise to be held every other year will not cost more than two hundred thousand rupees.

HAVING read lately of the state of indignant excitement into which the Mikado was thrown by the fact of a European photographer having taken a photograph of him without his knowledge, it is somewhat surprising to come upon the following paragraph in the *Japan Mail* :—"The curious in such matters may be interested in learning that H. M. the Mikado has given a sitting to a native artist for a photographic portrait." The portrait taken by the European, having been obtained while the Mikado was in procession, was anything but a good likeness; and it was probably the desire to let the people have a good likeness of him, rather than a caricature, which induced His Majesty to give the sitting.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahommedan community of Madras was held on the afternoon of Saturday last at the Presidency College, Chepauk, for the purpose of adopting an address, congratulating Her most gracious Majesty the Queen on the restoration to health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The community was largely represented.

The following address was adopted :—

> TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
> Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland,
> and Empress of India.
>
> MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the undersigned Mahommedan inhabitants of Madras, most humbly beg to approach your Majesty with the present address, and respectfully to tender our sincerest and heartiest congratulations on the auspicious occasion of the restoration to health, by the favour of the Almighty, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the heir and successor to your Majesty's throne, the most powerful in the world. We beg to assure your Majesty that the first intelligence of the serious illness of His Royal Highness was received with the profoundest sorrow by all classes of your Majesty's Indian subjects, and by none more than those of the community to which we belong, while at the same time it awakened our most heartfelt sympathy for your Majesty.
>
> It is therefore with feelings of the greatest joy and thankfulness to the Almighty that we now tender our humble congratulations, and express our heartfelt prayer that His Royal Highness may long be spared to your Majesty as well as to the nation over which he may hereafter be called to rule.
>
> We pray, moreover, that His Royal Highness, during the rest of his life, by emulating the many virtues of his Royal mother, which have endeared her to the hearts of all her subjects, and by following the example of His Royal father. Albert the Good, of blessed memory, may win for himself an immortal crown of glory. Praying also for your Majesty's long life, happiness, and prosperity, we beg to subscribe ourselves, your most gracious Majesty's most humble and devoted servants.
>
> Madras, 27th Feb 1872.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 23 :—Last night Mr. Cardwell explained to the House of Commons his plan of Army Reform. We do not propose to say more of it to-day than that it seems to be a thoroughly good scheme. Instead of the "throes of military reform" which were supposed to have troubled Mr. Cardwell, we find, happily, that he has been simply engaged in a quiet and careful consideration of a certain scheme long since set forth in this journal; and that he has adopted it in almost the precise form in which we presented it yesterday for the last time. We then said that this plan "has its root in local organization." The reform we proposed was to be carried out by "dividing the country into districts, in each of which a distinct and to some extent independent military power should be established. The corps d'armée of each district should be complete in all its details, from its general and staff down to the waggons for carrying the baggage. The force need not be maintained on a war footing, but should exist in the form of cadres, capable of immediate expansion." In each district the whole of its various military forces should be brought together and work harmoniously in one. On this main principle of district localization, whereby we should "knit together the three component parts of our military system, regulars, militia, and reserve," Mr. Cardwell has founded his scheme; and therefore it is needless to say that it gives us much satisfaction. The *Times* believes that Colonel Barttelot uttered the general sentiment of the House when he described the plan explained by Mr. Cardwell last night to be the very scheme the "country had been asking for."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DAILY TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 13TH MAR., 2 P.M.

The Liverpool market opened quiet, but closed heavy.

Sales	10,000 bales.
Surats	2,000 ,,
Imports	13,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	7⅞d.
Oomrawuttee	8¼d.
Broach	8d.
Linseed (spot)	63/9.
,, (arrive)	63/8.

Coffee, dull.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

Lord Northbrook leaves for India on the 25th instant.

Conservatives have been elected members of Parliament for Wallingford and East Gloucestershire without opposition.

NEW YORK, 13TH MARCH.

The Erie Railroad Ring has completely broken down, and new Directors have been elected.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH.

America's reply to Earl Granville's note arrived to-day.

The Corporation of Portsmouth will give an entertainment to Lord Northbrook on the 18th instant.

OBITUARY.—General Marcus Slade.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and unchanged.

7 lb. Shirtings, 8s. 6d.
8¼ ,, ,, 10s.
60's Mule Twist, 1s. 3½d.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, 11-20 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened dull.

Opening Sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	19,000 ,,
Receipts at U. S. Ports	10,000 ,,
Uplands	11 1/16d.
Orleans	11 7/16d.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavier.

Sales	8,000 bales.
Surats	2,000 ,,
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports	10,000 ,,
On Ex. and Spec	2,000 ,,
Imports	19,000 ,,
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Broach	10½d.
Compta	7½d.
Uplands	11 1/16d.
Oomrawuttee	8⅜d.
Dharwar	8d.
Orleans	11⅜d.
7 lb. Shirtings	8s. 6d.
8¼ lb. ,,	10d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3½d.

The Manchester Market to-day was dull, tendency in favour of buyers.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN T. P. WALSH was temporarily employed from the 26th February on special duty connected with the Military Orphanages in this Presidency.

CAPTAIN F. S. S. BRIND, 1-17th Foot, has been appointed a Brigade-Major on the establishment, in succession to Captain H. Thompson, appointed to another situation.

THE furlough to Europe granted to Lieutenant Colonel G. F. Hogg, Staff Corps, by G. O. No. 137, dated 23rd February 1870, has been extended to the 3rd March 1872, the date of his return to duty.

COLONEL J. POGSON, Bombay Infantry, Commandant 17th Regiment N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

STAFF ASSISTANT SURGEON W. E. SAUNDERS, and Staff Assistant Surgeon D. Leckie, M.B., have been brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 26th February and 2nd March 1872 respectively.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. FAIRBROTHER, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 25th Regiment N. L. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months from date of departure in April next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE experimental practice of D-D. Brigade R.H.A., with the new 9-pounder rifle guns against the embrasure of date logs, constructed at the Royal Artillery butts at Delhi, was, says a Bombay contemporary, a partial failure. No fault is attributed to the piece, the projectile, or the cartridge; the laying of the guns at the different ranges from 500 to 1,700 yards was overlooked by Captain Sir William Hamilton himself, but an experienced officer on the spot considered that the men had not had sufficient acquaintance with the new weapon, its equipment, ammunition, and stores. Lord Napier ordered the guns to be returned into store the following day, and Captain Hamilton received back the old 9-pounder equipment.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE following, we (*Englishman*) understand, are the orders issued for the departure of the troops and coolies attached to General Bourchier's, or the Left Column of the Looshai Expedition from Chattak :—

The Left Wing 22nd P. N. I. will leave Chattak on the 18th March, embarking on the Jabuna and Ganges, and proceeding to Dacca, where the depot and luggage of the regiment will be picked up and taken on to Goalando. After the disembarkation at Goalando the Jabuna and Ganges will return to Chattak for coolies.

The Head Quarters 22nd P. N. I., half Battery Royal Artillery, and one company Sappers, will embark at Chattak on board the flat Gazeepore about 26th March. Four hundred and ninety-five coolies will embark on the same date on board the flat Gogra. The two flats will be towed by the steamer Prince Albert to Goalando, arriving there about the 1st or 2nd April. The steamer Prince Albert and the two flats will then return to Chattak for coolies.

The 42nd Assam L. I. and 44th N. I. will march to Gowhatti and Shillong respectively from Sylhet.

The Kolodyne and Sola will be at Gowhatti to take the 42nd in two trips to Dibrugarh, and bring back thence the troops detached on duty from the 43rd N. I., from Gowhatti and Tezpur respectively.

The Commissariat Department will victual the transports, and twelve feet is to be the space allowed to each man.

As yet little or nothing is known as to the return of troops from General Brownlow's (or the Right) Column, but it is to be hoped that they will not be kept in the Looshai country much longer, as the climate must be telling on every one by this time.

IN selecting for promotion, it is the intention of the authorities to take into regard the claims of certain old Captains and subalterns who have been unfortunate in their regimental advancement.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

REAR-ADMIRAL ARTHUR CUMMING, C. B., the new naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, has appointed Mr. F. W. S. Ponsonby, Paymaster, R. N., to be his secretary, and Lieutenant Herbert F. Gye, his flag-lieutenant.—*Pall Mall Budget,* Feb. 23.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES WYNDHAM, Keeper of the Regalia at the Tower, and a Waterloo officer, died at his residence in the Tower a few days ago. He served at Waterloo with the 2nd Royal North British Dragoons, and received two severe wounds on the 18th of June. Colonel Wyndham retired from the army in 1837.—*Id.*

COLONEL T.H. PEARSON, C.B., it has been decided, shall succeed to the vacancy among the general officers, caused by the death of Major-General W. F. Beatson. Captain and Brevet Major H. B. Roberts, Royal Marines, becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain B. B. Herrick, Royal Marine Light Infantry, a major in the army.—*Id.*

THE *Standard* states that a meeting of half-pay officers, to consider the best means of obtaining a redress of their grievances, will be held on Wednesday, 28th ult., at Willis's Rooms. They complain that only a limited number are now allowed to retire each year, whereas before the abolition of purchase they could retire whenever they chose, and that formerly they were able to come into a regiment to sell, thus obtaining a bonus, which bonus is now refused them.—*Id.*

THE Army Estimates for 1872-73 amount to £14,824,500; the net decrease as compared with last year being £1,027,000. There is a decrease in almost every item of the expenditure. The pay of the regular forces is less by £173,000; the vote for the clothing establishments is less by £126,600; and that for the supply of warlike and other stores is less by £620,000, or about one-third. There is an increase of £6,000 for the militia, and £48,700 for provisions, &c. The effective service are estimated to cost £12,547,400 and the non-effective £2,277,100. The decreases on the votes amount to £1,098,500, but some are increased to the amount of £71,300. The regular forces estimated for in the ensuing year number 133,649, being a decrease of 1,398, as compared with the number voted last year. The forces in India number 62,957, being 93 men more than last year.—*Id.*

THE Government having decided on doing away with the powder magazines at Upnor Castle, Chatham, in deference to the repeated representations as to the danger of the magazines to the inhabitants of Rochester and Chatham, the War Department have made arrangements for the erection of large magazines for the storage of gunpowder and gun-cotton on the marshes adjoining the Medway, between Chatham and Sheerness. The estimated cost of the new magazines is £90,000, and in the estimates just laid before Parliament a sum of £15,000 is taken to proceed with the works this year, a sum of £20,000 having previously been voted. A sum of £21,000 is likewise to be spent in the erection of a new institute and halls of study at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, as well as £2,000 for a new modelling room, and £3,500 for a new storehouse for iron carriages and platforms.—*Id.*

MR. HOPE'S DEFENCE.

WITH reference to the suggestion—for it did not amount to a positive assertion—made by the Municipal Commissioner, in his speech at Tuesday's meeting of the Bench, that the passage in a former speech of his, on which the charge of want of candour was based, had not been correctly reported, we may state that Mr. Hope has been in the habit of seeing proofs of his speeches before publication in the Bombay papers, and that a proof of the speech in question was sent to and corrected by him in the usual course the day before it appeared in the *Gazette* and *Times of India.* The reporters of the two papers compared their short-hand notes yesterday, and now confirm the accuracy of the published report. We need only appeal further to the recollection of Justices who were present at the debate of the 24th ult.

Beaten at all points along his first line of defence, the Commissioner on Tuesday took up a new position, maintaining that Section 82 of the Municipal Act gives him the "exclusive" right to determine what improvements shall be made in the Waterworks that supply Bombay. This is so clearly an afterthought that it can but provoke a smile at Mr. Hope's perverse ingenuity. Section 82 declares that "the Commissioner shall make such extensions, improvements, and alterations in the said Waterworks as may be necessary, and for such purposes may, with the sanction of the Justices, expend such sums as may be necessary out of the Municipal Fund, subject, however, to such prohibitions and limitations as the Governor in Council may in any case think fit to prescribe." It is a straining of language to apply these words to a new scheme which may be quite independent of the existing Waterworks; but, even if it were meant that such schemes should be included, evidently the Commissioner was to do nothing without the sanction of the Bench, and the framers of the Act, if they had desired that the Commissioner should have independent power to overrule the decisions of the Bench, would no doubt have distinctly said so.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope and believe that you will give me an opportunity of replying to your very severe criticism on the Indian Civil Service in your leading article of Wednesday last. In that article you express an opinion, which you consider apparently "to be patent to the meanest capacity," for you write unreservedly. "There is plenty of a mischievous cleverness in our Civil Servants; each man among them is prepared, as soon as he gets into power, to ride his own hobby horse to the end of the world—*but as a rule they are bigoted and narrow-minded, and have less tact and common sense, less readiness to give and take, and therefore less capacity* to manage men skilfully than one would find in an equal number of average vestrymen in England." Upon my word, Sir, the bare narration takes one's breath away, and I trust you felt relieved after delivering yourself of this torrent of abuse. Taken by themselves the words might have emanated from Mr. Anstey, and in that case one would have accepted the *ipse dixit* in meek silence, feeling that its parentage was sufficient comment; for it may be said of him, to put it mildly,

> "His (words) are like the father that begets them,
> Gross as a mountain, open, palpable."

But from internal evidence I incline to the belief that the article in question is editorial, and was written as a side thrust at those members of the Bombay Civil Service, with whom you seem to differ on Municipal matters. These, however, are insinuations, and so I will break covert at once, and challenge you to assign any reason for the existence of the *generic* characteristics which your experience has shown you to exist within the ranks of the Civil Service *passim et ubique.* Please look at facts. Whence comes this class characteristic which binds all Civilians within the narrow limits of the same intellectual and social category? You affect to deny them generally breadth of character or liberality of sentiment. Seeing that candidates for the Civil Service are drawn from every possible educational centre, and from every shade of home influence, in Great Britain and Ireland, and that each year has its representatives of several well known schools, and of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, &c., I should be surprised if you did not find, at starting, a greater variety of feeling and sentiments, in fact, a greater individuality of character, amongst young Civilians than amongst any other class. But apparently you see a strong family likeness in all—"but as a rule they are bigoted and narrow-minded." I can only suppose, then, that they are welded into this gruesome mass of unpleasant Philistinism after they arrive in India. And here, again, I have cause for wonder. What is there in the extremely diverse conditions of a Civilian's life, say at Poona or Kulladgee, or again in the jungles, employed as a Collector, or in station as a Judge, which should induce all of them, merely because they can write C. S. after their names, to become at once narrow-minded, perverse, and incapable? I shall anxiously look for an explanation of this in order to guide myself by your advice and avoid the society of other Civilians. (N. B.—As I am the only C. S. in a province whose area is 17,000 square miles, I shall be glad to hear if you think that this isolation will make me worse or better.)

I have one more question to ask. The whole tendency of your article is that there exists within India a body of men, "apparently young men, waiting for employment," who are free from all these objections which you hinge on the Civil Service. Their good fortune in avoiding the Charybdis of the Civil Service, notwithstanding repeated attempts to enter it, must be their only title to the superior tact and ability with which you credit them. Perhaps the article in question was inspired by such a one. But whoever wrote the article in question, I trust he will, at an early date, inform me how many instances he thinks it necessary to pick from a heap before he can begin to classify and generalize on the characteristics of the heap.—I have, &c.

Akola, 10th March. C. S.

MUNICIPAL GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While out taking my constitutional this morning, I noticed a new element of filth on the Flats.

I refer to the manufacturing of burnt cow-dung fuel. This business appears to be carried on upon a large scale, and I suppose the renting of the land for the purpose is one of Mr. Hope's economies. Facing the Byculla Club, Dr. Hewlett burns his dead carcasses, further along the manufacturing of bricks causes a dense smoke, and the manufacturing of burnt cow-dung fuel causes smoke and stink to boot, and the main drain diffuses a sort of general odour. This in the boasted capital of India.

It is my firm conviction that the inhabitants of this town are a long-suffering race; but the time will come, I hope, when miserable roads, dust in clouds, abominable stinks, may be done away with through the energy of a new Municipal Commissioner.

I never believed in the present man, and am glad of it, as the whole town is crying out against him, as he richly deserves.

No doubt Mr. Hope is very well in his way, and a most excellent Government servant; but for a Municipal Commissioner he is, in my opinion, an utter failure, and from all quarters, European and native, execrations are showered upon his head.

We want a practical Municipal Commissioner and a practical Municipal Engineer, and if the Justices will continue to stand up for their rights, as they did yesterday, matters will mend directly. X. Y. Z.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other varieties. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observed "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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THE LATE MR. BOMONJEE HORMUSJEE WADIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the query of your "Parsee Correspondent," I, as one of the subscribers to the testimonial fund raised in honour of the memory of the late esteemed citizen, Mr. B. H. Wadia, beg to inform you and your readers that Mr. Venayekrow Juggonnath Sunkersett has had charge of the funds since they were collected in 1862. It rests with this gentleman to explain why nothing has been done to carry out the intentions of the subscribers. The amount collected was Rs. 15,000, which, together with the interest that has accrued upon it, must come to upwards of twenty thousand rupees. If Mr. Venayekrow call a meeting of the subscribers and place before them a correct account of his stewardship, they would be much obliged to him. It is a great pity that ten years have been allowed to pass away without anything having been done in the matter. The general wish of the subscribers to the fund seems to me, from an enquiry that I have made, that a statue should be ordered out from England, and placed in the Elphinstone Circle, towards the formation of which the late Mr. Bomonjee Wadia had done so much, as your old readers must know. I send you my card.

13th March. N.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 23RD FEBRUARY.

ABOUT four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Co's. s.s. China, Capt. C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour, with the English Mail of the 23rd ult. on board. The China left Suez on the 1st inst., arrived at Aden on the 6th, and sailed for Bombay next morning. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Duhan.
Col. and Mrs. Walker & infant.
Mrs. Kemball.
Miss Price.
[illegible] Shirley.
Lieut. Young.
Mrs. Blyth.
Mrs. Thomason.
Mr. Brown.
Mr. Dobson.
Mrs. Hewitt and 3 children.
Mr. W Howard
Lieut.-Col. Williams.
Mr. Race.
Mr. Clarke and son.
Mrs. Weir.
Mr. Baird.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Leach.
Mr. and Mrs. Willock.
Col. Fife.
Dr. C. F. Ogilvie.
Miss Clarke.
Miss Myer.
Colonel Hire.
Mr. Cassella.

FROM SUEZ.

Mahomed Azizjan 1 servant.
Mr. Funcks.
Col. Chitty.
Mr. Ward.
Miss Agnes Palles.
Mr. Lindford McGowan.
Mr. Charles Thomas.

FROM ADEN—Three natives.

The China experienced fine weather throughout. She exchanged signals with the following vessels:—March 2nd, s.s. Coglan (for Suez), in lat. 26·22 N., long. 34·48 E.; 6th, s.s. Mont Cenis, in lat. 12·30 N., long. 43·52 E., steering to the eastward; 10th, H. M.'s Crocodile, in lat. 15·40 N., long. 58·21 E., for Suez.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

MR. CARDWELL brought forward his scheme for the reorganization of the Army last night, and, so far as can be seen, carried the House with him in his proposals. The Army estimates show a reduction of £1,115,700 as compared with last year, but, notwithstanding this, our numerical force is greater and the efficiency higher. We have now a total of 461,000 men, of whom 300,000 are Regulars and Militia Reserve, and the remainder Volunteers. The principal feature in the Minister's plan is the adoption of a system of localisation, by which Line regiments, Militia, and Volunteers would be raised and trained together. The United Kingdom is to be divided into 66 territorial districts, in each of which there will be a battalion of the Line and two Militia regiments, and with them will be brigaded the Volunteers of the district, under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regulars, acting as Brigadier Each district is to have a local central depot, at which recruiting and training would be carried on, and in addition a camp of instruction is to be formed in the northern counties. The counties are to be relieved from the expense of Militia storehouses, &c., and the additional expense of the new arrangements, estimated at three millions and a half sterling, is to be borne by the creation of Terminable Annuities. The entire scheme is thus very bold and comprehensive, and the opinions of the press to-day are very favourable. In the House of Commons, however, I am bound to say, most of the cheering and approval came from the Conservative benches, and I am quite prepared to see a fierce opposition from the Radical economists and the Liberals below the gangway. These gentlemen are more unmanageable than ever, and after the Army discussion a very hot debate on the Public Parks Bill placed them again in a position of direct antagonism to the Ministry, besides leading to a most angry and unseemly passage at arms between Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Disraeli. If, then, the Government get their army proposals passed—and so far the appearances are strongly in their favour—it will in all probability be mainly by the help of Conservative votes. In other respects the position of the Ministry can scarcely be said to have improved. They have successfully passed through the much dreaded trial connected with the Collier appointment, but cannot be said to be strengthened by the result. That the House of Lords, in which the Opposition can always command a majority, should yet have declined to censure the Government, even although the one vote which made the majority was that of the Lord Chancellor himself, naturally brought about a reaction in their favour, which under ordinary circumstances might have led to increased support in the Commons. But Mr. Cross's motion of censure was thrown out by a majority of only 27, the numbers being 268 against 241, a result barely satisfactory and certainly not what the supporters of the Government expected. The truth, however, is that the very magnitude and variety of the Ministerial blunders have proved an element of safety; one mistake has thrown several others into the shade. The particular offence which has accomplished this useful end is the dispute with the American Government: thanks to it the Collier scandal has excited less emotion, and for the same reason the Magæra breakdown, the Irish policy, the alienation of the Dissenters, and the sulks of the Publicans will attract far less notice than their intrinsic importance deserves. Another reason for the success in the matter of the Collier appointment is the respect in which the Lord Chancellor is held. His character stands too high to render the imputation of wrong motives an advisable weapon of assault, and public decorum was revolted by the spectacle of Lord Hatherley being actually driven to the defensive against an attack by two such eminently qualified censors of high morality as Lord Westbury and Sir Alexander Cockburn. Hence many members of both Houses, particularly the upper, refrained from censuring the Government because they could not bring themselves to censure the Lord Chancellor. But of course the strongest of all motives is the unwillingness to shake the Ministers out of their seats so long as the American dispute is unsettled. It is felt by the leaders of the Conservatives, particularly by Lord Derby, that those who got the country into the mess should get it out again, and hence the inclination not to press them too hard at present. Incidentally, however, the success of the Government has affected the proceedings of the Geneva Tribunal through one of its leading members. How, it is asked, can Sir A. Cockburn continue to sit, while at open variance with the Government and with Parliament on one of his chief acts as a public man? After the violent and intemperate attack made on him by the Duke of Argyll one would half expect the Government to apologize for appointing the Chief Justice as the English representative; and, if the Duke really speaks the opinions of his colleagues, the least they can do is to ask Sir Alexander to give up his seat and make way for one on whose prudence, temper, and self-possession more reliance can be placed. If all that I hear be true, the Chief Justice needs no inducement from without to take this course. A very little would make him throw up the business in disgust, and the fact that Sir Roundell Palmer, our counsel before the Geneva Tribunal, is also the member of the House of Commons who moved the amendment conveying approval of Collier's elevation to the Judicial Committee, and therefore by implication condemning Sir A. Cockburn's protest, is by no means calculated to make things pleasanter. It is true that the Duke of Argyll has since made a sort of apology for what he said, but this has by no means removed the soreness.

With reference to the unfortunate imbroglio with the United States I have nothing pleasant to communicate. The formal answer from Washington will not arrive until the end of this month, if then, and meanwhile our Government is spared the necessity of doing or saying anything definite. But we now know what the American answer will be, and the present bill is only a precursor of something which if not a storm will too probably be a long period of harassing suspense. The American Secretary of State will simply take his stand on accomplished facts and decline to adopt any fresh step. His Government has in accordance with its interpretation of the Treaty presented its claims, and it will be for the arbitrators to decide whether those claims are admissible or not. If the English Cabinet does not choose to await that decision, on its head will rest the responsibility of what may follow. It may withdraw from the treaty, but the Americans will not. Such an answer of course places us in a most unpleasant position. We may satisfy our own consciences that we are justified in demurring at the outset to the interpretation that the Americans have placed on the treaty, and it is very possible that most foreigners, the Germans especially, will hold us to be in the right, but what will be the effect on the Americans? The fear is, that if their pride is once enlisted on behalf of the indirect claims they will cling to these claims with an energy they never thought requisite till now, in which case the breach, always wide enough, becomes unmanageable. Then will follow fresh demands and reclamations, brought forward at intervals, but never lowered in any shape, to be followed by fresh concessions on our part. It is a singular proof of the extent to which we have mismanaged the whole business from beginning to end that even now, after the long discussions, after the heated rhetoric so copiously poured forth by American politicians, the native Americans were largely ignorant that claims for indirect damages had been made at all. So that had professional politicians, for their own ends, not put forward such claims, or had they, after putting the claims forward, quietly withdrawn them, public opinion in the States would have raised no objections whatever—would have been perfectly quiescent. If, then, our Government had at once, say about the end of last December, when the American Case was first shown to them, pointed out the discrepancy and asked the Americans to cancel the last few pages of their Case—for no more than this would have been necessary—the necessary change *might* have been effected without a word of objection on either side the Atlantic. But, once the matter was taken up by the press of both nations, concession became almost impracticable. No doubt it will be answered that if the Americans ever cared so little about the indirect claims they are unlikely to run the risk of an open rupture on behalf of such claims now. What probability is there, you may say, that the farmers of the Western States, the planters of the South, and the iron workers and manufacturers of Pennsylvania or Massachusetts will incur serious dangers for the benefit of a few New York shipowners? Not much probability certainly: that was exactly our safety one year ago. But the late blunder has made an important difference. The very vehemence of our protestations against the admission of such claims has given the Americans an idea that we are conscious of a weak point, and dread the chances of being held liable for two or three hundred millions; and every American taxpayer, no matter from what part of the Union he hails, feels a personal interest in the extorting of a sum which besides indemnifying the shipowners would lighten the national debt and the burdens that fall upon himself. The result in short is, that what before did not occur even as a possibility to any American's mind is now canvassed as a probability, based on the well-known fact that John Bull after a littte bluster generally settles down and accepts a great deal that he had before protested against. Such being the temper of the Americans, the only question comes to be, what is ours and that of our Government? Are we about to follow the usual course and judiciously "cave in?" I wish I could speak with any confidence on these points, but I cannot. Mr. Gladstone's language in private is very decided, but he seems to be counting with most ill-grounded reliance on the Americans conceding the point in dispute, and when their answer takes the form of a refusal he will be helpless. Meanwhile our Government is preparing a rejoinder to the American Case—that is, it is discussing what we have asserted to be no subject for discussion at all. We are doing nothing more, except waiting on the chapter of accidents. I am wrong—we *are* doing something more: we have taken a million sterling off the Army estimates with the view of showing all the world that we do not mean to fight whatever happens. Mr. Gladstone is just the man to suppose that this announcement will have a wholesome moral influence on the United States and every other country with which we are at enmity.

The new Viceroy of India, as you have ere this heard by telegraph, is Lord Northbrook, at present the Under-Secretary for War. Lord Kimberley, it is understood, was offered the appointment and declined; the Duke of Argyll felt himself rather too old for it—although in point of fact he is only about four or five years the senior of Northbrook; and Lord Dufferin's claims were less pressing than the others. The new Governor General is a trained politician, and has seen a good deal of various branches of administration; personally he is a great favourite with his subordinates, and it is generally considered that his services at the War Office have done something to redeem Mr. Cardwell's blunders. He is very rich—that habit runs in the family—and he inherits the business capabilities of his father, who was better known as Sir Francis Thornhill Baring than as Lord Northbrook. The present peer, like his father, represents, however, rather the country gentleman than the merchant prince element in the Baring family. The latter was ennobled in the person of the first Lord Ashburton, and is, singular to say, Conservative in politics—the present head of Baring Brothers, Thomas Baring, being a rank Tory, while the landed proprietor branch has always been Liberal. The present Viceroy may, if he please, expend royally without running into debt, at all events he need not aim at laying by any part of his official income as a provision against retirement. But Lord Northbrook will, nevertheless, disappoint both the Indian and the Anglo-Indian community in two respects—he will be less genial in manner than Lord Mayo, and he will be less attached to State ceremonials. On the other hand, his knowledge of finance and of military affairs may be of essential service in the practical work of Indian administration, at a time when both subjects are all important for the reforms now so urgently wanted.

The preparations now made for Thanksgiving Day are on a splendid scale, and throw into the shade everything that has been seen within the memory of the present generation. Since the change made in the return line of route the interest felt in the celebration seems to increase and a general outburst of festive display will be arranged by all classes. In the procession itself there will be nothing of pageantry—a few carriages and an escort of the Household Cavalry will comprise all that can be seen; the real sight will be the vast crowd and the universal and unwonted decorations. It has generally been a reproach to the English that their joyous celebrations want the life, colour, and *abandon* that are to be found among Continental people; but it really looks as if for once the reproach would lose its point. Under the one head of colour the Londoners will redeem their credit amazingly. No matter what the weather may be, all the leading streets will glow with bright and varied tints; banners, very different from the familiar bunting of our childhood, will float from every steeple, pinnacle, and point of vantage; fresh draperies will hang from the balconies, and coloured cloths depending from windows will relieve the dingy tameness of our street architecture. Nor is this all; some really magnificent triumphal arches will span the thoroughfares, particularly at the point where Farringdon Street and Fleet Street intersect, now called Fleet Circus; and as more than one of these is erected by the Corporation no expense will be spared. Next, festoons of coloured papers, should flowers be wanting, will in many cases be hung across the streets from the summits of the opposing houses, and "Venetian masts"—tall poles, with streamers fluttering from the head—will be pitched here and there. All along Fleet Street, the Strand, and other streets the house fronts are being washed down or painted; the lamp posts are painted of an indigo blue, picked out with gold, and have a really smart appearance; Temple Bar is having its grimy outline smartened up; and the sites of unfinished buildings are filled up with scaffolding, draped in crimson cloth. The change is really amazing, and has infected the entire community. The shadow of the coming event positively makes business dull already; and the streets are almost impassable from the crowds of gazers at the mere preparations. What the state of matters will be on the day itself cannot well be calculated, nor will the great doings end with the public ceremony at St. Paul's. The night will be devoted to an illumination, which will, we flatter ourselves, throw all previous efforts of the kind far into the shade. If the evening be only calm, night will be turned into day by the blaze which will irradiate every leading thoroughfare, from gas coloured lamps, lime light, and other devices, got up regardless of expense, and with the aid of the most recent scientific inventions.

Next Tuesday, as I have said, will be a general holiday here, and it will be partially so at Manchester and Liverpool, as the cotton market will be closed. The position of that staple has scarcely changed since my last. The price has given way a little, and the sales are smaller—why, it is not easy to say, since no one expects increased supplies of cotton soon or any further fall in prices of manufactured goods, either here or abroad. But there is a natural reaction from the excitement of three weeks back, the accounts of the Eastern market have been unfavourable. Stocks of certain cloths have accumulated a little in makers' hands, and the disquietude as to political matters in France has greatly checked the demand for cotton there. But perhaps the principal cause of the dulness is that the advance in price of the raw material has overshot the corresponding movement in manufactured goods, and that producers in raising their terms have kept off buyers and lost some heavy contracts. Even at the higher prices demanded makers would lose on present contracts, but buyers for the East will not be tempted by the apparent margin to operate extensively for future delivery, particularly as here are indications of some lots being offered on more favourable terms. Opinions are pretty unanimous that a much closer assimilation of prices abroad to those ruling at home will shortly be reached, and as the exports for January showed a considerable decrease, and a still greater falling off is expected for the current month, the opinion is rational enough.

The exports to Bombay last month were—plain cottons 19,778,872 yards, against 21,204,073 yards in January last year; dyed and coloured cottons 2,327,037 yards, against 2,969,057 yards; printed cottons 1 827,859 yards, against 1,023,861 yards; twist 385,807 lbs., against 615,834 lbs.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company issued their report for the year yesterday. It is not quite so utterly dismal as the one twelve months ago, when the receipts and expenditure were exactly balanced by the simple process of Messrs. Siemens taking on themselves all the maintenance over and above what the revenue yielded. The total income of 1871, was £49,030-13-1 against £75,268-1-3 in 1871, and the expenditure was £43,746-17 7. The directors complain, however, of the extent to which the company has suffered by the system of packing "messages," under which "a concerted code is used, names and addresses are omitted, and the messages are all packed together in one despatch." This system, they say, is illegal with regard to letters, at least, and is contrary to the Telegraph Convention, and the companies in concert are taking steps calculated as they trust to put an end to it. The report then mentions the decision come to by the Conference at Rome to make the charge between England and India £4 for twenty words, on and after the 1st July next, the public having the power to indicate by writing the route their messages are to take, and indication or "via" not to be charged for. Of course no dividend is recommended.

This packed message device is a very sore point with the companies here, and I have no doubt they will combine to put it down, though they still reject the most effectual of all means, namely, a lowering of the high tariff. The influence of the submarine lines, already great, will be largely increased soon, and it is possible that after certain changes in contemplation the rates for messages will be reduced. A meeting of the Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph Company is to be held on Wednesday next to consider about acquiring certain concessions from the Governments of Austria, Italy, Turkey, and Greece for establishing telegraph lines between all or any of these countries and Egypt, and also to consider the propriety of amalgamating with other companies. The likelihood of an amalgamation, with the view of reducing superfluous expenditure, I have long spoken of, and negotiations for that object have been carried on, officiously rather than officially, for months past. It may not be long ere we have something conclusive on the matter. The concessions alluded to are for a submarine cable between Brindisi and Egypt,—mentioned by me some time back—also between Constantinople, Athens, and Egypt, connecting with Odessa, and from Trieste or Ragusa to Corfu, there to join the other lines. In fact there will be a network of submarine cables all over the Levant, and the centre point of junction will be Candia, whence the cable will go probably to Alexandria. The object is to entirely occupy the field and shut out possible competition. The Anglo-Mediterranean hold the Brindisi concession, and the Telegraph Construction Company have the concessions from the Austrian, Turkish, and Greek Governments. Although, however, these concessions are to be formally acquired, they will be kept in reserve for the present, and I believe the capital will not be raised nor the lines laid till far on in the year.

The money market is slightly easier again, but the Stock Exchange after a slight revival has become worse to-day from apprehensions as to the American answer and the future course of the dispute to which the Washington Treaty has given rise.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—In the month of February last, there occurred in all 160 deaths and 91 births at Surat.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the first two days of his week, 334 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court at Bombay.

KAIRA.—The Collector of Kaira has issued a circular to his subordinates, in which he directs them not to accept any presents from any one in future.

POLICE FINES.—During the last month the fines inflicted by the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on offenders brought before him amounted to Rs. 693.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Tuesday, a house situated in Old Jamli Mohla Street, belonging to one Ally Saheb Dada Meeya, fell down, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

THE POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 10 from Mr. Runsordas Canjee, as a contribution to the Fort Police Court poor-box.

DACOITY.—We observe that on the 8th inst. a dacoity was committed by a number of Bheels at the village of Curadee, belonging to H. H. the Gaekwar. They looted property worth about Rs. 2,000.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mahomedan woman, named Lallenbee, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday by taking a poisonous dose of opium. She was at once removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.—The Mohurrum festival, which commenced on Monday, will terminate on Wednesday the 20th inst., on which day the "taboots" will be thrown into the Nacoda's tank opposite the Small Causes Court.

TODDY LICENSE.—A Maratha, named Ragboo Poonajee, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with drawing toddy from a tree without a license from the Collector of Bombay, and was fined five rupees.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. J. Paton will deliver a lecture in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institute on Friday, the 15th inst., at half past 8 P. M. Subject—"A few notes of Darwin's theory of the origin of Man."

SERIOUS FIRE AT SURAT.—We learn that on Sunday night last a serious fire broke out at Surat in a range of grocers' shops near the Behrampore Bhagul, by which nearly fifty shops were entirely destroyed. The damage done to property is estimated at about a lac of rupees.

SEVERE BURNS.—The other day, while a Hindoo lad, aged about four years, named Garoo Ramjee, was sitting near the fire-side a piece of cloth on his person took fire, and the unfortunate lad received severe burns. He was taken to the Sunkersett Dispensary.

MR. DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT invited a large party of English guests to a nautch given at his house on Tuesday evening, to celebrate the occasion of the marriage of two of his children with the children of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. Dinshaw's fine house and grounds on Malabar Hill were brilliantly illuminated, and all the arrangements for the hospitable entertainment of the guests were on a liberal and splendid scale.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—The case in which Henry Green and J. Needs, employés in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, charged with defaming the character of William Murrie, an engine-driver in the same establishment, came on for hearing yesterday afternoon at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Cleary conducted the prosecution, Mr. Prescot appeared on behalf of the defence. The magistrate dismissed the charge for want of sufficient evidence.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Mr. O'Leary, a case was called in which Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., were the plaintiffs, and Assistant Surgeon A. J. Leggatt, belonging to the 28th Regiment N. I., Sholapore, was defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 364-7-11, due on a promissory note dated 23rd September 1870. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and the Court entered a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, and costs.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Chima Narrayen, a Bhathia, was charged with giving a false description of goods tendered for transmission from the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway Company to Khundawa, and thereby defrauding the company of the sum of Rs. 2-11-3. The defendant presented some five tubs which he said contained nails, but on being opened they were found to contain locks. The defendant said he did not know the contents. The magistrate told him it was his business to know the contents of the tubs, and fined him twelve rupees, as the goods were not of a dangerous nature.

THE PARSEE LUNATIC FROM AMERICA.—By the P. & O. steamer Travancore from China, which arrived on Tuesday night at Bombay, we observe that Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Colah, who went mad soon after his arrival in New York, about two years ago, has returned to Bombay in charge of a committee consisting of Major Constable and a medical gentleman. They have put up in a bungalow situated in a healthy locality at Parell. The lunatic will be formally made over to his wife and another near relative, according to law, after an application to the High Court to that effect. The property, about two lacs of rupees, which is still in the custody of the Court of Common Pleas at New York, will be sent in due course to Bombay.

AN ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.—As announced, a public meeting of the Portuguese community was held on Tuesday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to vote an address to His Highness the Infante D. Augusto of Portugal. Dr. Conceicao, on being called to the chair, briefly explained the object of the meeting. He then read the draft address, which spoke of the grateful sentiments of the Portuguese community at seeing a member of the reigning family of Portugal visiting the distant possession of the Crown, and mentioned the regret felt at the want of opportunity of demonstrating publicly their respect and loyalty to the Prince while he visited these shores *incognito*. The address was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

A BUGGYWALLA'S DODGE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Ibrahim Peerun, the driver of buggy No. 588, summoned Mr. Sooryajee Sadashew, accountant in the office of Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors, for "not paying his buggy-hire." On the 26th ultimo defendant came to his office in complainant's buggy, and on alighting told him his fare would be sent down. The money was sent: but although search was made by a clerk and two office peons the complainant could not be found. He turned up, however, in the evening, and demanded a whole day's fare, alleging he had been waiting all day for defendant; and therefore refused to receive the proper fare, six annas, that was offered him. It was elicited from him in cross-examination by Mr. Langley, who appeared for the defendant, that he had taken his buggy round some corner in or or about Apollo Street, near some doctor's shop, and waited there all day, fearing, he said, lest the defendant should leave the office by the backway and forget to pay the fare. The magistrate declined to believe this absurd story and dismissed the case, directing defendant to pay the fare, six annas, admitted to be due. This was at once paid. Mr. Langley asked that complainant should be dealt with, under section 17 of Act VI. of 1863, for having demanded more than the proper fare. The magistrate did not approve of the course suggested, but offered to grant a summons against the complainant. This Mr. Langley, after consultation with the defendant, would not avail himself of, as it would entail a further attendance in Court, and he hoped the complainant would take a warning from the result of his experiment in this case.

POONA.—The present hot weather has caused a great increase in the cases of small-pox in the city of Poona; there are several cases at the Sassoon Hospital, we hear. An eruptive fever, which seems to answer the description given in another column of the dengue fever, brought by the troopships from England, has made its appearance in the Cantonment and in the Convent. As all authorities declare it to be infectious, great care should be taken to prevent the contagion being carried about by those in attendance on the sick. Such weathe as we have just now is sure to aggravate the symptoms of any eruptive disease, and increase the danger to the patient.—*Deccan Herald*, March 13.

HIGH COURT.—14TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

289-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Abba Ahmed v. Abba Oosman and another—C. Tyabjee.

SUMMARY SUIT UNDER ACT V. OF 1866.

65-72—Manisty and Fletcher—H Bomanjee Wadia v. Shaik Hoosoomooda Jamaloodin

LONG CAUSES.

293-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohokundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS.

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

280-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

568-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ISABEL GROOM, 996 tons, Captain Hauld, arrived yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE S.S. KILLARNEY, 1,750 tons, Captain H. A. Neill, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (March 3rd) with a cargo of sugar and rice.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain McDermott, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (January 30th) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE SHIP BONNIE DUNDEE, 1,027 tons, Captain P. Connor, arrived on the 12th instant from Liverpool (October 26th) with a cargo of 1,392 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, 1,189 tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, arrived on the 12th instant from Hongkong (February 22nd) with a cargo of 27 boxes specie, 1 box silver, 12 boxes gold leaves, 497 packages silk, 1,033 bags sugar, 1,028 boxes tea, 203 boxes cassia and 16 pieces elephant teeth, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Major Constable, Mr. F. Williams, and Mr. Colah. From Singapore—Mr. W Maidment, Mr. N. Khan, Mr. M. A. Ameeroodin and two friends. From Melbourne—Mr. Thomas. From Galle—The Earl of Selkirk, Mr. Reid, Mr. Burr, Mr. S. Bellal, Mr. W. Baker, Messrs. Cassum and Khamis. From Penang—Mr. A. Currim.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MARCH.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 56 m	5 0	Thursday 14	8 17 m	6 0
2 45 a	4 9		8 40 a	3 0
2 27 m	3 10	Friday 15	8 55 m	5 2
3 34 a	3 7		9 22 a	1 7
2 55 m	2 7	Saturday.. ... 16	9 35 m	4 3
4 31 a	2 9		10 11 a	0 7
3 30 m	1 6	Sunday 17	10 25 m	3 5
5 44 a	2 3		11 25 a	0 1
4 32 m	0 8	Monday......... 18	11 3 m	2 11
7 11 a	2 2		......	......
6 14 m	0 5	Tuesday......... 19	1 6 m	0 1
8 31 a	2 8		0 50 a	2 10
8 4 m	0 9	Wednesday ... 20	2 44 m	0 6
9 25 a	3 5		2 19 a	3 2

Moon—First Quarter, 17th, 7h. 15m. a.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.

HER Majesty's Indian troop-ship Euphrates, Captain St. George C. D'Arcy Irvine, arrived in Bombay yesterday. She left Portsmouth on the 6th ultimo; touched at Queenstown, took on board H. M. 68th Regiment, and left on the 10th; left Malta on the 21st, Port Said on the 25th, and Suez on the 27th. On the voyage one child was born, and two children died; and a few slight cases of scarlatina occurred. The Euphrates had a good passage through the Canal. She passed H. M. S. Glasgow and Crocodile. She has brought 63 officers, 15 ladies, and 11 officers' children, 981 men, 110 women, and 149 children. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lieut. Col. T. H. Kirby.
Major H. W. T. Trent.
" T. Blood.
Captain T. Spratty.
" A. F. Marshall.
" W. A. Kay.
" C. Covey.
" A. P. Rogers.
" T. Boulderson.
Lieut. H. C. Molyneux.
" S. W. Tyndall.
" A. L. Woodland.
" W. Gordon.
" G. F. Murx.
" H. St. George Ord.
" A. H. Stanley.
" H. T. Tollemache.
" A. C. Spencer.
" E. N. Tickell.
" W. C. V. Burton.
" L. H. S. Barnard.
Sub. Lieut. W. G. Mansel.
" N. R. Stewart.
Paymaster C. F Heatley.
Lieut. C. C. Hood.
Quar. Mas. H Sladen.
Surgeon R. W. Meadows.
Ass. Surg. O. Codrington, 68th Foot.
" W. F. Burnett, "
Capt. W. A. Bridge, 2-21 Foot.
" A. D. Dennis, R. A.
" T. E. Baines, 105th Regt.
Lieut. C. Greer, R. H. A.
" D. M. F. Braly, 1-6th Foot.
Paymaster T. N. Young, 58th Foot.
Lieut. Col. T. E. Hope, R. A.
Ins. Genl. G. S. Beatson, Med. Staff.
Depy. Ins. Genl. T. Crawford, Med. Staff.
Major A. W. Cameron, 92nd Foot.
Surgeon A. P. M. Corbett, R. A.
Capt. T. E Hadow, "
" W. W. Murdoch, "
" Hon. H S O'Grady, "
" H. M Burgess.
" G. E. L. S. Sandford, R. E.
" W. F. Worster, 108th Foot.
" T. T. Bowers, 59th Foot.
" S. E. Gubbins, R. A.
" C. T. Thorburn, 83rd Foot
" T. W. Roberts, R. A.
Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R. E.
" T. H. Thurburn, "
" H. Dove, "
" M. Martin, "
" H. B. McCall, 2-60th Foot.
" H. A. B. Moorhome, 106th Foot.
" R. H. Fraser, 48th Foot.
Quar. Mas. H. Nelson, R. A.
Ridg. Mas. W. Johnston, "
Quar. Mas. T. Bignell, 92nd Foot.
Sub. Lt. T. Hewett, 14th Foot.
" T. C. Hilliard, 68th Foot.

SIGNOR MARRAS' CONCERT.

WE would remind the lovers of music in Bombay that Signor Marras gives his farewell concert this evening at Altamont, Cumballa Hill.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

YESTERDAY at noon the quarterly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held. Mr. J. K. Bythel was elected chairman in room of Mr. Hall and Captain Henry deputy chairman. A discussion took place upon the present landing charges, the question of a new tonnage scale, and the fact that masters of steamships were protected from responsibility in respect of damaged cargoes, and motions were passed upon each of these subjects. We shall publish a full report to-morrow.

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

ON Tuesday a special general meeting to consider the Toolsee scheme was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. Connon presiding.

The Chairman intimated the object of the meeting.

Captain Baker said—Mr. Chairman,—It is now eight days since I laid before the Bench, in a letter written to one of the newspapers, the reasons which induced me to prefer the Toolsee scheme as a supplementary water supply instead of a supply independent of Vehar. I there said that I should not trouble the Bench with a speech, but after the appearance of my letter there appeared another proposal written by Mr. Ormiston, and which is going to be proposed by Dr. Blaney, which is so totally contrary to mine, that I feel bound to make some remarks, and to explain clearly where the difference between the two lies, and why the Bench should prefer the proposition that I lay before them to the amendment which I presume will be submitted in course of time. The arguments why Toolsee should be a supplementary scheme only were given in my letter, and I do not propose to go over the same ground now, but I beg the Bench to understand distinctly that the resolution proposed by me is to make the Toolsee scheme supplementary to Vehar, and that it is directly opposed to the motion of which Dr. Blaney has given notice, namely, to make it an independent source of supply. Mr. Ormiston, in his speech the other day, stated distinctly that one point he had in view was to provide for an independent source of supply, on the ground that it was a common thing in large towns to have two sources of supply. He also stated that pressure was more wanted than quantity, and that this Toolsee scheme afforded the best method possible of increasing the pressure. Now, gentlemen, if we do that we shall burst our pipes, and if you do not want to burst your pipes you will have to spend 12 lakhs of rupees in addition to the five lakhs which Mr. Ormiston proposes to spend. You will have to spend more than 12 lakhs, for I find, according to Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme, that that sum is the cost of pipes, not from Toolsee to Bombay, but only from Vehar to Bombay; so that if Toolsee is to be an independent source of supply, the piping will cost 20 lakhs, and an expenditure of 20 lakhs for four gallons of water per head per diem is utterly absurd. I have added to my original motion another, nominating a certain committee. The reason for my doing so is that at present we have only the opinion of one engineer on Mr. Walton's project. I assume that we could not well ask the opinion of a better engineer than Mr. Ormiston—(hear, hear)—but at the same time when the Bench is going to commit itself to an expenditure even of only five lakhs, and when doubts have been expressed on many sides by engineers and others as to the advantage of carrying out Mr. Ormiston's proposal, I am sure that Mr. Ormiston will admit that it is the duty of the Bench to take as much and as good advice as they can before carrying out the work; and if he is quite satisfied that what he has proposed is in an engineering point of view quite correct, he can fear nothing by being put on a committee along with Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Hart. In fact, he would desire it for his own sake as well as for ours. I do not anticipate any difficulty on his part in accepting that proposal. These two parts of my proposition are totally distinct. I propose that the committee shall decide on all the different engineering details of the scheme as it stands at present, and also decide what additions or alterations shall be made in order to make the Toolsee reservoir into a perfectly good supplementary water supply scheme. But I do not propose that this committee shall take into consideration any engineering details which might be necessary for the purpose of making it into an independent supply. I do not object, if they desire it, that, after having settled the details of the scheme as it stands, they should also give the Bench their opinion as to what engineering requirements are needed, and what the outlay will be in order to carry out an independent scheme with a high pressure, so as to enable the inhabitants of Malabar Hill to be supplied with water—which some of the Justices appear to consider the root of the whole project. There is one most essential difference between the resolution I have proposed and the one published in the papers, which the Bench must consider. Mr. Ormiston and I begin with expressing the same hopes and desires—so to word the resolutions as to allow the Municipal Commissioner to commence work without delay. He admits the urgent necessity of the work, and he feels as much as I do that with every day's delay the working season is going by, and that we are becoming less and less able to do anything this year. But I would remark that Mr. Ormiston's proposition, if it is carried by the Bench, will simply have the effect of postponing the construction of the work for some time to come. Most of you have no doubt seen in the papers that the Hon'ble A. D. Sassoon, in gratitude to the Almighty for having preserved the life of the Prince of Wales, has given Government an additional half lakh of rupees to his former contribution of one lakh for the Elphinstone High School. Now, if Government were to take that half lakh of rupees and spend it on the University Senate Hall, and to say to Mr. Sassoon, "That Senate Hall is built of stone and mortar, and so is the High School; that Senate Hall is an educational building, and so is the High School; therefore we can spend your money on the Senate Hall, although you have given it expressly for the High School," what, think you, would Mr. Sassoon say to the action of Government? Would he not say he had given the money to Government for the express purpose of one particular building, and not for another? We stand in exactly the same position now. Government have given us no money as yet, and you should remember that we cannot spend a farthing at present. Government have offered us a loan of four lakhs of rupees in order to carry out a certain scheme. It will be proposed as an amendment that we should accept the four lakhs which Government has given for this particular purpose, and shall immediately set to work to construct dams and other works with the ultimate intention of making the Toolsee scheme into an independent source of water supply. If the Bench pass the amendment which will be proposed in opposition to mine, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that I believe the only answer they will get from Government will be one ordering the Accountant General not to pay any money whatever to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Maclean—Does Captain Baker say this on authority?

Captain Baker—I say it is my opinion.

Mr. Maclean—I do not think you have any right to give your opinion as to what Government will do.

The Chairman—We are an independent body, and the Under-Secretary to Government has no right to come here and give us an opinion, apparently upon authority, of this kind. (Hear, hear.) It is a menace and a threat, and we ought not to hear it, or to bear it.

Captain Baker—Excuse me; it is no menace at all. I speak as a Justice, and I say that in the same way as the Hon'ble Mr. Sassoon would object to his money being spent on another building than the one he had given it for, Government would object to our spending these four lakhs on a work different from that for which it was specially advanced. I speak not as a Government servant, but as a Justice, and I beg that the Bench will understand that if any delay in the construction of this work arises it will not be from want of warning given by me, and therefore I shall not be responsible for it in any way. (Laughter.) I believe I am speaking the opinion of the Bench generally when I say that our great object is to commence work, and the best way of attaining that object is to accept these four lakhs of rupees and go on with the scheme approved by Government. These plans have a great deal in common with those for an independent source of supply, and if, after the committee have settled all the engineering details, they recommend it to be made into an independent supply, we can then go up to Government and ask them whether they will increase their loan from four to five lakhs, or 20 lakhs if you like, in order to carry out the independent source of supply should the Bench determine to carry out that project. With regard to my proposition, I have been asked to make one or two modifications in the wording. Originally it stood thus, "That the offer of four lakhs of rupees be accepted, and that the Municipal Commissioner be directed to carry out the work without delay." I have been requested to add to that, "subject to any modifications which may hereafter be permitted by Government." There cannot be the slightest objection to these words. With regard to the latter part of the resolution, I have been requested to increase the number of gentlemen on the committee by adding to it the name of Colonel Hancock. Having appointed this committee of engineers to settle the details, I should hope that when they send in their report to the Bench their report will be accepted, and that we shall have no more discussions on the subject by the Bench, which is unable to go into matters of a purely professional nature. I think we may safely promise the committee that whatever their decision may be it will be accepted without further question. I beg to propose—

"That the offer of a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a reservoir at Toolsee be accepted; and that the Municipal Commissioner be directed to carry on the work without delay;" and also—"That Colonel Hancock, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Hart, be requested to form themselves into a committee, and settle the engineering details of the Toolsee Water Supply Project."

Mr. Spencer seconded the motion. He thought the remarks made by Captain Baker as to the probability of Government doing this thing or that was a fair argumentt and he thought the Justices should endeavour to set aside the accident that Captain Baker was a Government servan when he attended as a Justice.

The Chairman remarked that none of the Justices had any ill-feeling towards Captain Baker.

Dr. Blaney then proposed the following amendment:—"That the Bench acknowledges that its requirements regarding an extension of the water supply are correctly expressed in the letter of the Clerk of the Peace to Government, dated the 1st instant, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare plans and estimates accordingly, to be laid before the Bench as soon as practicable. That the Commissioner be requested to proceed at once with the Tasso dam and the channel to Vehar, including the tunnel, but that the contract be only for as much work as can be done this season, say, up to the 1st July 1872, when the works are to be stopped and the accounts squared up; the contractor to be made aware that he is to have no lien upon the Bench for whatever works it may carry out after the 1st of July. That no sluices or arrangements for such be made either in the tunnel or channel, and that the dam and waste weir on the dividing ridge be in the meantime held in abeyance. That the Government loan of four lakhs be accepted in the meantime towards carrying out the scheme of the Bench." He said—I beg, Sir, to take quite an opposite view of this question to that taken by Captain Baker. I am sorry to do so, but as far as the majority of the Bench is concerned it is merely a re-affirmation of the views which we previously expressed and gave force to in the last resolution of the Bench on this subject, and I think I need not say that the Bench would desire to appear consistent in this matter. A great deal of time has been spent in considering this question. It was opened in October last, and after due consideration Mr. Ormiston was appointed the referee. After very careful enquiry Mr. Ormiston submitted his views as to certain modifications of a scheme proposed by the Acting Executive Engineer of the Municipality. The Bench accepted those modifications, and passed a resolution on the 11th January by which plans were to have been submitted with the modification and additions proposed by Mr. Ormiston. To the present moment that remains unattended to, and the Bench are now without any plans before them, and again going over what is virtually the same ground. When this question was last discussed here, I expressed my earnest desire that Mr. Ormiston would, if possible, modify his opinion by looking more closely into the question, so as to allow the work to proceed, in order that some portion at least of the water collected in Toolsee might be made available for the supply of the city this year. Whether from the expression of that opinion, or from Mr. Ormiston thinking over the matter on his own account, I was very happy to receive from him that letter which I took the opportunity to publish in the Press, with which all the members of the Bench now present are no doubt familiar, and which ended with the proposal which I have now the honour to bring forward as an amendment. It is quite opposed to Captain Baker's motion, for the first part of it, as the Bench will perceive, affirms its resolution of the 11th January. Captain Baker's motion is to carry out *the* work; but that, as it stands, is very indefinite, and leaves a great deal open which the Bench perhaps desires to have decided at the present meeting. His other proposition, that of appointing a committee, seems to me to be utterly indefensible: and I think, when put before the Bench, will at once be rejected. We must consider whether Captain Baker ever before had an opportunity of proposing a committee of this sort. I say he had. He has discussed—and very ably too—the Toolsee project at this Bench. I am not quite certain whether he gave in his adhesion to the appointment of Mr. Ormiston as sole referee on this question or not; but if he had those strong objections which he has urged to-day against Mr. Ormiston's appointment he has surely had numerous opportunities of putting forward his views, and I feel confident that in a vast question like this, where the expenditure of a large sum of money is involved, the Bench would have given great attention to his recommendation. (Hear, hear.) That opportunity was offered him, and it was not availed of, why it is not for me to say. I need not hesitate to tell the Bench plainly that there have been matters in connection with Mr. Ormiston and his appointment which have been painful if nothing else. And to think now of asking Mr. Ormiston to sit on this committee with any liklihood of his acquiescence is not for a moment to be thought of. I do not speak from any personal knowledge. I only repeat what appears to me and, I think, to other members of the Bench, to be a very likely consideration. With regard to the other professional members, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Hart, and Colonel Hancock, who are now proposed, I do not doubt the competency of any one of them to have been the referee on this question. But in connection with the painful circumstances that have occurred with reference to Mr. Ormiston's appointment to this duty, I doubt whether his professional brethren would think it either creditable or honourable to form themselves into a committee to explode, as it were, views which had received Mr. Ormiston's mature consideration. I have no doubt certainly with regard to Mr. LeMesurier, who, as a member of the committee along with Mr. Ormiston which the Bench appointed nearly three years ago to consider the Toolsee scheme, must be thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Ormiston's views thereon; in fact their views on this matter must be almost identical. It is not for me to say anything more about the appointment of this committee, but to leave it to the gentlemen themselves. If that portion of Captain Baker's proposition is carried—which I have very great reason to doubt—it will be competent for me, or any other member of the Bench, as soon as the committee's report is submitted, to find the same fault with the opinion of that committee as Captain Baker now finds with the opinion of Mr. Ormiston, and to demand that is shall be settled by Mr. Bazalgette, or Mr. Rawlinson, or M. de Lesseps We deliberate carefully one day, and then proceed to upset our resolution another day, bringing ridicule upon ourselves; and yet we expect professional men of good character and high rank amongst us to come and do our bidding. I cannot conceive a more gross affront offered to a body of professional men. (Hear, hear.) That part of Captain Baker's resolution will not meet with any favour in a body of gentlemen constituted as this Bench is. The appointment of Mr. Ormiston now, as a member of this committee, I can only characterise as adding insult to injury He will perhaps be able to explain his own feelings better than I can. Now to my amendment, the first part of which affirms the resolution of the Bench arrived at after due deliberation—"that the Bench acknowledges that its requirements regarding an extension of the water supply are correctly expressed in the letter of the Clerk of the Peace to Government, dated the 1st instant." That requires no recommendation from me, and will naturally commend itself to the Bench on this occasion. Why should the Bench recede from its position which it has arrived at after a deliberation extending over three years? I shall pass from that to the consideration of the next point, "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare plans and estimates accordingly, to be laid before the Bench as soon as practicable" That is a reiteration of the wish of the Bench, and the sooner it is carried out the better. I am sorry to have, at this time of day, in the middle of the month of March, to reiterate a request of this kind. With regard to these plans and estimates, it must be remembered that levels and plans and reports were to hand in the office of the Municipal Commissioner in great abundance regarding this Toolsee scheme, and I think there can be no difficulty in at once doing what is desired in this amendment, and placing the Bench in possession of these plans and estimates. Regarding the earliest practicable period at which this should be done, I think there is no member of this Bench but will agree with me that the sooner it is done the better it will be for the city. This amendment also proposes that the Tasso dam and the channel to Vehar be gone on with as far as possible during the present hot season—up to the 1st of July, as Mr. Ormiston has expresed it. As far as I am able to say, this work may be gone on with without much, if any, danger; and so far as this is concerned, Capt. Baker and myself are quite at one, and, indeed, I think, we are all agreed in this respect. Whether anything more can be done this season the engineers who will speak to the question will be able to tell us with safety to the works themselves and a due regard to the city's funds. Then follows a very definite statement about the contract, in which the contractor is to be made aware that he is to have no lien on the Bench for any works it may carry out after the 1st of July. The last part of the amendment refers to the waste weir on the dividing ridge. This question is so purely professional that it is not for me to touch upon it at all I have no doubt that very good reasons will be brough forward for the recommendation. Dr. Blaney then referred to Captain Baker's letter published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th instant, in which it was stated that the Justices might digest the *pros* and *cons* of the scheme. It will take a good deal of digestion, he continued, and I now feel it my duty to prevent the further process, namely, assimilation. That part of it to which I am now going to refer is very unassimilable and dangerous matter indeed. It is this: that Toolsee can only afford a very small water supply; as a water supply it is not worth mentioning. It is merely to be brought in to prevent the dire effects of a water famine. I grant you that this is the main object with which the scheme was advocated by myself, and I shall be very glad if it does that; and if it can do anything more, so much the better. But in this matter there is a very great stress laid upon the inefficiency of Toolsee as a water supply, and some other larger scheme is alluded to, and great pains taken to impress upon the Bench something about Captain Tulloch's water scheme which is to come on by and bye. Captain Baker indicates what that scheme may be in these words—"It will give us at least three times as much water as can possibly be squeezed out of Toolsee." If the allusion is to Tausso you will squeze eight times as much out of that scheme. But I confess I felt myself considerably squeezed when I read this account of what was impending over Bombay. I am no advocate for a deficiency of water. On the contrary, and perhaps as far as one individual member may have done, I have endeavoured to prove that to the Bench. But when I read this letter, I went into some calculations on my own account, and I found that the capacity of the Vehar and Toolsee reservoirs would be 12,000 millions of gallons, or 50 gallons per head of the population. The available quantity would be 7,308 millions, or 30 gallons per head of the population—and this without a drainage system. The daily delivery from Vehar is 8½ millions of gallons, on the authority of Mr. Russell Aitken, or 3,102 million gallons per annum, equal to 12 gallons per head of the population. Thus 2,303 million gallons remain undelivered, unutilized, wasted, or left in the lake, which is equivalent to 9 gallons per head of the population. Thus with 7,308 millions of gallons available, and only 3,102 millions of gallons consumed, there would remain 4,206 millions of gallons available. Meanwhile we go off to Tausso, 70 miles away, leaving this great reserve of water unutilized, and get more water at an altogether disproportionate cost. With reference to this gigantic scheme in the distance, I do not wish to decide now what should be done, I am open to argument and conviction, and if I see that the city requires any addition to its water supply after Toolsee has been made available, no man, I need hardly say, would be more happy to do what in him lies for the prosecution of any further water works which the city may reasonably and rationally require. With reference to this four lakh loan from Government, and the position which Government has taken up regarding the Bench, I have not the least doubt that there are gentlemen here who will address themselves specially to this subject. For myself, I say that if any misunderstanding has occurred it is to be deplored in the city's interest and in the interest of the public health. Captain Baker does not think Government will lend more than four lakhs, whatever the resolution of the Bench may be, and the failure of the water supply for this city must be on the heads of those who——

Captain Baker—I beg to explain that what I said, or intended to say, was not that Government would refuse to give it, because I daresay Government will give you any number of lakhs if you ask; but that there would be delay in sending up new plans and references which would take up so much time that you would be unable to begin the work this season.

Dr. Blaney—That helps my argument still more. We have as much work on hand in the construction of the dam and the Vehar channel as we can do during the present season. We cannot commence further excutive operations until seven or eight months have elapsed, and if the machinery of Government is cumbrous Secretaries to Government are very slow. (Laughter.) Still I think that even their pace will be quite equal to the requirements of the city by the time the season comes round for resuming work. It was stated by Captain Baker, I think, that four lakhs were to be lent to the Bench as a matter of economy; certainly it was put forward that the Bench were inclined to incur an excessive expenditure, and that somebody else was greatly inclined towards economy, therefore Government thought fit to take one lakh off the five lest the Bench should squander it on a useless work. I must leave that point to gentlemen who understand it better than I do. But if Government lend these four lakhs to the city, as a matter of economy, will the Government think of lending the city a far larger sum for other water-works while we have 18 gallons per head of water unutilized? Instead of looking to this large project let us confine our attention to the work actually before us It may possibly involve another main, but any city would put down another main rather than allow 18 gallons of water per head to remain unutilized, if it wanted more water. But that is a question for the engineers to decide. We may accept this loan of four lakhs from Government and go on with the scheme as recommended by Mr. Ormiston, and it will give the Bench ample time to decide by and bye what further steps should be taken. I have no doubt that time will make things much clearer to us all. I have been three years studying this subject, and I cannot say that I have yet received all the light which possibly could be thrown upon it, though I am associated in a friendly way with nearly every engineer in Bombay, and there is hardly one whom I do not button-hole and ask for advice in matters connected with our water supply. I think there is very much to be learned. It is not a simple matter which can be learned in a day and then put forward most authoritatively, and I should never have proposed this amendment had I not really given the subject deep and earnest consideration. I deplore that there should be any difference between the Bench and Government in this matter, but I have no doubt that if we all do our duty to the city faithfully any little differences that there are will be easily swept away, and instead of quarrelling over small matters, many of which are ill understood, the city would be much more abundantly supplied than it is now with water, and all danger of a water famine would be averted. (Applause.)

Mr. Hope—One part of your speech perhaps I did not fairly understand. Would you be kind enough to tell us why we want Toolsee at all if we have now got 18 gallons unutilised?

Dr. Blaney.—We shall have 18 gallons with Toolsee.

Captain Henry had much pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by Dr. Blaney, and in doing so he did not intend to touch upon any of the professional questions which had already been, and would still further be, ably explained by Mr. Ormiston. It seemed, however, to him absurd that if the Toolsee scheme could be made an independent supply for an extra lakh it should be proposed to make it a supplementary supply. He did not think the Bench were in a position to accept Captain Baker's proposition for a committee after what had occurred. The Bench had previously appointed Mr. Ormiston, who was admitted by all to be the best engineer in Bombay, to consult upon these matters—(hear, hear,)—and it now would be an insult to him, and an insult to themselves, if the Justices withdrew from their former position and accepted Captain Baker's amendment, and he did not believe it was possible for any gentleman to do such a thing. He would allow Mr. Ormiston to allude to the technical points, and he believed it would be shown that Captain Baker's supposition about the bursting of the pipes was a mistake.

Mr. Ormiston—Mr. Chairman, I propose to say a few words in explanation of the letter I sent to the Clerk of the Peace on the 1st inst. The first matter is with reference to the reservoir, which I said ought to be of sufficient capacity to impound an average rainfall. The average rainfall at Toolsee yields 1,903 million gallons. A 74 feet dam would impound about 1,700 million gallons, which is 200 millions of gallons short. An 80 feet dam would impound 2,064 millions of gallons, and therefore I think that a dam about 78 feet high would be a proper height instead of one 74 feet high. I think that the waste weir should discharge into the Tasso; and when I say this I mean that there shall only be one waste weir, and not another at the dividing ridge. As to the provision suggested for emptying the lower contents of the reservoir into the Tasso, my reason is that it may be desirable for a reservoir, such as we have at Tasso, to remove the final contents in the month of May, to clear away the noxious weeds, and otherwise clean the bottom. I have heard, however, but only by a rumour, that the tunnel at Toolsee has been lowered something like 10 feet below what the plans showed at first. Such an alteration would leave so little water in the reservoir which the tunnel could not draw off that it may now be hardly worth while to make special provision for it. But in any case there would be neither difficulty nor danger in putting a small valve through the masonry dam to answer that object. Then I say that the outlet to Vehar should be commanded by sluices of sufficient capacity to run off the rainfall as it falls when Toolsee is full. This would enable us to store in Vehar any surplus which Toolsee would not hold. The next point is that the breach between Vehar and Toolsee valley should be closed by a dam of great strength. I should have mentioned first that it has been said by some one that I did not criticise No. 1 dam, and therefore I was supposed to approve of it. I did not criticise it because I thought it was strong enough, and in the next place it did not matter whether injury occurred to it, so far as the safety of Vehar is concerned. When the Municipality thought of making a large masonry dam at the Kenery valley, Professor Rankine was communicated with, and he proposed a dam which was a modification—I do not say an improvement—upon a section worked out previously with great skill by Messrs Delocre and Graeffe in connection with an addition to works in the Loire. This was the sort of dam proposed (showing a paper model), and the dam intended for No 1 is just the same with the upper part of it down to 79 ft. So I did not think it necessary to say anything about it, because I thought it would answer. But I think if Professor Rankine only knew under what conditions the rubble masonry is built in this country it would have affected his calculations. I have had large experience in this kind of work both in India and England, and I know the rubble work got in England or France is infinitely superior to what one gets in Bombay—it is almost a physical impossibility to get good work of that kind done here. Therefore, I would make an allowance on that account, and would probably make this dam a little thicker. But I did not desire to be hypercritical upon these plans, and if the dam failed, it would, as I have said, be a simple failure in itself and would not imperil Vehar. But the dividing ridge dam is quite a different matter. The dam proposed here is ·43 of its height, and the dam of No. 1 over the Tasso ·40 of its height. Now, this is not a great difference—it only represents a difference of 7 inches in 11 feet of rubble masonry, and considering the quality of this work I do not think there is much to rely on as to strength, seeing it is to occupy a position of extraordinary responsibility. I therefore think it ought to be of extraordinay strength. Another point in connection with this is, that the tunnel under this dam, by the plans hitherto proposed, is to be put under pressure—a thing which is most unusual, and, in my mind, fraught with great danger. The third point is that there is a waste weir put upon this dam. This is quite unnecessary, and is, I submit, another point of danger which ought not to be. With respect to the thickness of the dam, and the tunnel being under pressure and the waste weir, I am strongly of opinion that the work as a whole is not one which the Bench should allow to pass. As to the outlet tower, if the tunnel is not to be under pressure you must have some kind of outlet tower. I proposed my outlet tower because it furnished a ready means of connecting Toolsee with the Vehar main in the event of anything going wrong with the Vehar dams, and also of because it could be made an independent supply if it were so decided. Under either circumstance, it would be desirable to draw the water from as near the surface as possible, more particularly in a lake such as Toolsee. In my first report I said that at any future time, by an outlet tower, Toolsee might be connected with the present Vehar main or made an independent supply. A great many gentlemen, some of whom, from their profession, ought to have known better, have supposed that I intended to join a main from Toolsee directly into Vehar without any precaution whatever. But, it should be remembered there were two ways of doing that. There is one which is carried out at the Milbourne works—I mean the pressure regulator; but I would prefer the old plan of having a stand-pipe. At present the pressure in Bombay varies from 56 feet during the day to 139 during the night—a difference of 83 feet. I should have made use of Toolsee to equalise this pressure, using it only during the day. The other mode I suggested was by having an independent main. The highest point in Bombay available for such a purpose is at Malabar Hill, near the Towers of Silence, where is a large plateau, the property of Government, and which is 160 feet above the level of the town. Now I propose upon that plateau to form two service reservoirs containing probably in all 10 million gallons. These reservoirs would be quite distinct one from the other, so that one could be repaired while the other was in operation. The water from Toolsee would run constantly night and day into these reservoirs, whence it would be drawn with the head stated and connected with the distribution main of the city, probably at the Esplanade cross roads; but that is a matter of detail to which I do not commit myself. These reservoirs would be drawn upon, and these only during the day when the pressure was least, and that would increase the pressure on the distribution pipes. It is a difficult, and almost impossible, problem to work out how this would affect all the pipes of the city, but it is probable that at the point of junction it would, roughly speaking, increase the pressure of the present Vehar supply by about 50 feet. I think all who live in the Fort and at Colaba will agree with me that there is some necessity for an improvement of this kind. (Hear, hear.) At present I find that the water in Elphinstone Circle and other parts of the town on the same level does not rise above the first floor during the day. My object, therefore, would be to use Toolsee to the equalisation of the pressure, and by so doing the water would probably rise to the top storeys at all times Another advantage of the Malabar Hill reservoirs would be that, supposing anything happened to Toolsee or Vehar, we would have one or two days' supply to go on with, and I think that any one who knows the privations experienced when the present Vehar main had to be cut will acknowledge this to be a consideration of some consequence. As to the general reserve at Toolsee what I conceive would be this. Toolsee lake would be only drawn upon for 5 gallons per head a day, an amount which of course we would not exceed, and by the remainder in the lake we should always have a reserve of 5 gallons per head. As to this main, I thought it unnecessary to take up the question at present as the iron trade in England and Scotland has never been in such an excited state, and Gartsherrie pigs are selling at 90s. instead of 56s. Indeed all iron work is now dearer by 50 per cent. than it was a short time ago. I believe this state of matters to have largely arisen from the great demand for steamers which has sprung up since the opening of the Canal; but I believe things will settle down when the demand is supplied, and then, when the proper time comes, the Bench can go in for this main. I have not gone into estimates very deeply, because no plans or estimates have been laid before us, but, speaking roundly, this scheme, including the main, would cost 20 or 25 lakhs. This, I think, is a practicable scheme, and one within the means of the community which would very largely increase the value of Vehar. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the committee which Captain Baker has proposed, I can only excuse the proposition on the ground that he has not had private professional experience. I shall decline, of course, to sit upon such a committee, even supposing the Bench asked me to do so; if Government required me to do so, I would, I suppose, be bound to obey, but it would be an unwilling obedience. If I am to have anything further to do with this matter I hope my position will be so defined, both in regard to the Bench and Government, that I shall not again find myself unknowingly in antagonism with Government. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Manisty said it appeared to him that using the words "that the offer of a loan of 4 lakhs for the construction of a reservoir at Toolsee be accepted" would commit the Bench to the carrying out of the special works for which Government had granted the loan—namely, the reservoir at Toolsee. When it was also asked that the Municipal Commissioner be directed to carry out the work without delay—that is, the works for which the 4 lakhs were granted,—this appeared to point to the same conclusion. The effect of the second part of the motion, "that Mr. Ormiston, Mr. LeMesurier, Mr. Mathew, and Mr. Hart be requested to form themselves into a committee and settle the engineering details of the Toolsee water supply project," appeared to him to be that after the particular 4 lakh scheme was first settled they were to go into details while the Municipal Commissioner was hard at work. Of course, it was absurd to suppose that any of the gentlemen nominated would serve upon this committee when the only thing for them to do would be to settle details of a scheme which had been approved and was being carried on. Surely the Bench was either an entity or a non-entity. (Hear, hear.) Here the Bench had voted upon the scheme Mr. Ormiston approved of, with his additions, and resolved to accept it. On the other hand, Government recommends a totally distinct scheme, and grants only sufficient money to carry that out. If the Bench were to be told that they must carry out Government's scheme and nothing else, then the Bench was a non-entity. (Hear, hear.) Surely, after having engaged the best talent that could be obtained, the Justices had secured a decent position upon the scheme they asked the loan for; whether right or wrong the Justices had gone to the best talent—talent which Government surely could not say was entirely incompetent to judge; and surely therefore the Bench might have laid claim to being an entity. (Applause). If Government could say the Bench's adviser was incompetent, he would be unable to understand the proceeding. The whole affair seemed to be this—the adviser whom Government had consulted was opposed to the adviser of the Bench, and therefore the Bench were bound to carry out the scheme approved of by the Government adviser. Was Government's scheme to be accepted by the Bench upon such terms? He should say it ought not. (Hear, hear.) Captain Baker had told them, that if the Bench did not sanction the scheme Government proposes, the Bench would not get even these 4 lakhs of rupees. He thanked Captain Baker for the information, because to know what Government would do was always very desirable indeed. (Laughter.) Captain Baker continued to say that he absolved himself from responsibility if Government's scheme were not carried out. He thanked Captain Baker for that also. But after the Bench had got the best advice, and had considered the scheme prepared under the best advice, he would say that the responsibility lay upon Government and not upon the Bench when the Government had put another scheme upon them. (Hear, hear). Upon these grounds he would ask the Bench to pause before they voted for Captain Baker's resolution, which, as it appeared to him, committed the Bench entirely to carrying out at once what was proposed by Government, and to appointing a committee to decide upon details the Bench had already decided against. (Applause.)

Mr. Maclean—As one of the Justices and one of the general public I have been from the first in favour of Mr. Ormiston's scheme. The occasion for introducing this proposal for utilising Toolsee was to save us from a threatened water famine next year. The level at Vehar is now 41 feet, and, looking at the diagram prepared by Mr. Russel Aitken, I find that this is two or three feet below the lowest level the lake has ever reached even in June since the Vehar water was impounded; and it is quite possible that with a scanty monsoon this year we may run short of water for the supply of Bombay next year. This scheme has been brought forward to avert the danger of a water famine, but I do not think that in bringing it forward it was ever supposed that Toolsee was to be utilised only once in twenty years perhaps, when we might be exposed to the chance of a water famine. When Mr. Russel Aitken first brought forward the Toolsee scheme, he did so to extend the gathering ground of Vehar, and to supply every part of Bombay with water—a thing not yet done by Vehar lake. Mr. Russel Aitken estimated that for that purpose it would be necessary to have a new main all the way from Vehar. Speaking of this scheme he says—"The second plan for obtaining water from Salsette which I have now to propose is the construction of a dam in the River Tasso, just below the village of Toolsee, whereby the waters of the upper portion of that river will be diverted into the Vehar lake, which would thus have its gathering ground increased by 1,600 acres, so that the present supply from Vehar might be increased from 5 to 6½ gallons." He also goes on to say—"It (this scheme) is, however, open to the very serious objection that it does not provide a separate source of supply in the event of any accident happening to the Vehar lake." Now the scheme which Mr. Ormiston proposes for us succeeds in obviating this very serious objection. Instead of pouring the water into Vehar and bringing it down by a fresh main from Vehar, Mr. Ormiston proposes to supply an inlet tower from which we can have an extra main to Bombay, and in that way be independent of any failure of Vehar. I think, therefore, the improvement which Mr. Ormiston has suggested on Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme is fitted not only to relieve us from any fear of a water famine, but would also remove from us the evil of only certain parts of the town being favoured with a regular water supply. As regards the reserve, on which so much stress is laid, it is not necessary to keep the water in Toolsee always stored in anticipation of a famine. If we have in one year a scanty monsoon which would lower Vehar greatly, the danger would not arise till the following year, so that it would be always possible with this warning to create such a reserve in the Toolsee reservoir above as would secure us from serious cause of alarm. As regards the third contingency, of a failure of the Vehar dams, Toolsee with a separate main would also be valuable. In all the respects I have alluded to I think Mr. Ormiston's is a scheme which is well adapted for the town. Again, at the time of Mr. Russel Aitken's proposal it was sup-

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posed we had a population of 816,000, and Mr. Aitken proceeded upon a calculation that this population would so go on increasing that by the end of the century Bombay would contain upwards of a million of souls. It was upon this ground that he proposed to carry out that gigantic scheme at Shewla which was so extravagant that Mr. Crawford shuddered to bring it before the Bench. (Hear, hear.) The recent result of the census, however, shows that the population has not increased but is 25 per cent less than Mr Russell Aitken's calculation, and (taking the same calculation) we shall find at the end of the century a population somewhat less than the estimated population of 1864. I think the returns of this census greatly diminish the probability that we shall be called upon to accept some enormous scheme, 50 or 60 miles away, at all events for this generation. This consideration alone seems to me to add greatly to the importance of the scheme before us. I do not want to trespass upon the time of the Bench by reading extracts, but we are often told that the supply of water for a town should be always at least 30 gallons a-head. But on this point I may with advantage quote the following note taken by Mr. Aitken from a paper descriptive of the new Glasgow water works by Mr. Gale. He says—"The quantity of water used in the manufacturing towns of Lancashire is about 20 gallons a-head per day for all purposes. In Manchester, with a population nearly the same as Glasgow, it is 22 gallons a-head, and the quantity sold for trade purposes is from 5 to 8 gallons a-head. In Sunderland, with a population of 130,000, it is 15 gallons a-head, of which 3 go to manufacturers. In Nottingham it is 17 or 18 gallons a-head, of which 5 or 6 are sold for trade purposes." I need not go on reading these figures, but I may mention that a gentleman whose authority stands very high in these matters has been kind enough to give me the following statement of facts ascertained and recorded in the Board of Health Report for 1850:—"In London the 9 water companies supplied 45 million gallons per diem. Of this amount 18 millions served for actual consumption, and 27 millions were lost by leakage, &c. Of the 18 millions (about 9 gallons per head per diem) it was found that 5·7 were for domestic consumption, and the remaining 3·3 were used in steam manufactories, flushing street sewers, watering streets, and extinguishing fires. It is an ascertained fact that the expenditure in the best towns, with water laid on to the houses, will not or does not exceed 6 gallons per head per diem. This is the average rate of consumption, and in estimating supplies for towns one has to take into consideration the *enormous* waste—2/5ths is used and 3/5ths wasted." I think these figures ought to give us pause in considering the gigantic schemes for water supply which are constantly brought before us. We have just heard from Dr. Blaney that there are at least 18 gallons available in Toolsee and Vehar taken together. At the present moment, judging from the quantity of water passing through the pipes, there must be between 14 and 15 gallons a-head available in Vehar itself. You may safely suppose that from the extra supply you will get 4 or 5 more gallons a-head. Mr. Russel Aitken's estimate was that the present supply from Vehar would be increased by from 5 to 6½ gallons. At all events we may suppose that from the united reservoirs we should get altogether nearly 20 gallons a head from our water supply. Now if we see in Bombay more water for domestic purposes than most English towns, you may also consider that we save much that English towns lose. We have no drainage to draw upon our supply, and you must consider that in our tanks, &c., we have a considerable supply that is available for purposes which otherwise would have to be met out of the regular supply. I really think, therefore, without laying myself open to the charge of being too economical, that this Toolsee project holds out to us the hope that were we to carry it out we should be doing our duty to the town, and should provide a sufficient supply of pure water for all purposes for the city of Bombay. (Hear, hear) These are general considerations which make me think this Toolsee scheme is a great improvement which we ought to carry out. I am not competent to pass any opinion upon the engineering details of the scheme now proposed about the reservoir at Malabar Hill; but it is quite clear to me that we must have a new main of one kind or another, whatever scheme we adopt; and this plan that Mr. Ormiston has indicated appears to me to be worthy of support. Having said so much upon the general principles of the project before us, I would address myself to a matter Captain Baker has brought to our notice—I mean the statement that upon the Bench will rest the responsibility if there is any further delay in having this scheme forthwith commenced. On the 22nd November, Dr. Blaney made a proposal, which was carried by this Bench at the same meeting at which Mr. Hope was appointed Municipal Commissioner—(I beg his pardon; Government appoints him; but I mean the meeting at which we agreed to give him the extra salary which would induce him to take the appointment)—and I wish to show how thoroughly the whole business was entrusted to Mr. Ormiston. Dr. Blaney said "the reason why I selected Mr. Ormiston to give an opinion as to the advisability of adopting this scheme from an engineering point of view, is that he objects, I believe, to sit upon the committee, and therefore he is likely to be impartial." He goes on to say—"I suppose if we ask Government to allow him to do this little duty for us, there will be no difficulties in the way. Another reason for asking Mr. Ormiston is his familiarity with our water schemes. He has been on every committee of supply that has sat in Bombay, and the close way in which he is known to have looked through the Toolsee scheme makes him quite familiar with this subject." After Dr Blaney, Dr. Hewlett made a speech, in which I find the following very strong protest indeed:—"What we want here is pure water. Dr. Blaney gives us a scheme, and Mr. Ormiston, if he can fathom it, will tell us if it be practicable or not. If he says it is, and we all depend upon his opinion, we may get the scheme well in hand before next June. What we want is water. We do not want reports. There is a great deal too much of report-writing in this town. (Hear, hear.) What we want is work, and we want this thing gone about off hand. We want water for the people, and the sooner it is in hand the better. I would strongly press that Mr. Ormiston's opinion be at once taken." It was upon the strength of these speeches that Government gave permission to Mr. Ormiston to give his opinion, and I think that anybody who considers the opinions expressed at that meeting can hardly fail to look upon it as something like an insult to Mr. Ormiston to propose to appoint him now on a committee to revise his own opinion. (Hear, hear.) You will find that such was the unanimity regarding Mr. Ormiston's qualifications, that both Government servants and the general body of Justices concurred in asking him to serve the Bench in this matter. The Executive Engineer then prepared plans, and in accordance with the express desire of the Bench Mr. Ormiston gave his opinion upon them, and suggested certain alterations. Mr. Hope after this wrote a letter to the Clerk of the Peace on the subject in which we find him making this objection—"My own opinion, after visiting the locality, is that Toolsee should be utilised as an increase to the gathering ground of Vehar to the utmost extent of which it is capable, viz., to that of the third or largest of the three projects, but that it would be a mistake to attempt to make it anything more—that is, an independent supply, either for annual use or in the event of the Vehar dams bursting. For the latter purpose it is too small, and the money which would be necessary to connect it with Bombay direct would be far better reserved for a totally separate reservoir of far larger dimensions elsewhere." Here we have Mr. Hope stating his views very fully and clearly. The Bench had a meeting on the 11th January, at which the Municipal Commissioner introduced the subject in a speech in which he did not express very strong opinions one way or another, and this was specially the case regarding the amount that the works were likely to cost. We find Mr. Hope saying—"If we are to have a temporary expedient, I have already stated in this letter to the Clerk of the Peace that I think the Toolsee scheme, as now presented to you is, the best which has been suggested, and that it can probably be executed at very nearly the amount at which it has been estimated." And then he goes on to say, as if it was not very important whether the work cost 4 lakhs or 5 lakhs, "Perhaps we might split the difference between the different authorities who have estimated the cost." At that time, therefore, the Municipal Commissioner did not seem to have made up his mind whether he would agree to four lakhs or the larger sum; but as the discussion went on some stronger feeling seemed to start within him, and he spoke strongly against Mr. Ormiston's amended scheme. Nevertheless, the Bench voted against him, and we all considered then that the special project of the Municipal Commissioner was rejected and that we had agreed upon the plans recommended by Mr. Ormiston. After this meeting of the 11th January, however, a very curious circumstance happens. The resolution passed by the Bench was sent up to Government by the Clerk of the Peace, and Mr Ravenscroft, Chief Secretary to Government, thereupon endorsed this document, as I am given to understand by the Commissioner, and remitted it "for opinion and report" to the Municipal Commissioner. This was nothing more or less than calling our Commissioner to sit in judgment upon the resolutions of the Bench, and the Municipal Commissioner seems to have been only too happy to avail himself of the opportunity—(a laugh)—for he forthwith sent up a report to Government stating that he recommended Mr. Walton's project No. 3. Then he says—"Whether certain former suggestions of Mr. Ormiston, which will apparently have the effect of preparing to make Toolsee a more or less independent supply at a considerable expense, but will leave heavy work to be provided for at some future time, ought now to be carried out or not is a matter on which Mr. Hope has grave doubts, which he briefly expressed to the Justices, but which were not fully discussed before they were overruled. Mr. Hope has requested Mr. Ormiston to give further details, and until these are received and gone into he cannot venture to recommend Government to sanction more than number 3 as described above." So we here see that Mr. Hope takes upon himself the responsibility of recommending——

Mr. Hope—Will you go on, please? Read another sentence or two.

Mr. Maclean—Certainly. "He would therefore suggest that Government should at once sanction the raising by the Justices, under section 253 of Act II. of 1865, of a loan of four lakhs of rupees, to be raised to five lakhs hereafter in the event of Government, on the receipt of fuller information, to be submitted as soon as possible, considering that additional amount to be required."

Mr. Hope—That will do. Thank you.

Mr. Maclean—That is all right, then. Mr. Hope sent in this opinion and report to Government. Government did not act upon that at once, but seemed to have referred the matter to Colonel Kennedy. That proceeding was, I venture to say, most unusual. I do not know whether in projects of this nature it has been the invariable custom to submit them to Colonel Kennedy.

Captain Baker—It is a rule that where Government grants a loan it must first approve of the matter for which the loan is granted. Therefore a Government officer has to be consulted.

Mr. Maclean—At all events, this is not the custom that Government usually followed.

Captain Baker—Government just followed the usual course.

Mr. Maclean—I was not aware of it. But, however that may be, Colonel Kennedy in his report "admits that the arrangements could be made more perfect if funds could be made available to include an inlet tower as part of the scheme." He said this after giving his opinion that a sum of 4 lakhs is sufficient to carry out the project of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. Captain Baker spoke of objections taken by engineers to the 5 lakh scheme. I do not know that any engineer has put his name to an opinion or has given a report upon the subject with the exception of Colonel Kennedy and the Executive Engineer to the Municipality; and yet here we find Colonel Kennedy actually saying that arrangements would be more perfect if money could be made available to include an inlet tower—one of the most essential features of Mr. Ormiston's scheme.

Captain Baker—So do I. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maclean—Do you? Then we are all agreed.

Captain Baker—I think everybody would admit that it would be better to have an inlet tower.

Mr. Maclean—On the 30th January this report was sent up to the Government of India, with which no time seems to have been lost, for within a fortnight we got a telegram saying that it had agreed to grant the loan of 4 lakhs. The Government of India has taken only a fortnight to go into the whole scheme and decide it one way or another, but it takes the Bombay Secretariat ten days, or more than ten days, to supply us with any information by which we could come to any conclusion as to the reason why 4 lakhs were sanctioned instead of the 5 lakhs we asked for. I say there was a gross want of courtesy, almost of common decency, in the Secretariat officials not telling the Bench what the Government of Bombay intended to do. (Hear, hear.) Then there comes a disagreeable matter upon which I am bound to speak. At the meeting of the Bench on the 14th February Mr. Hope gave us no cause whatever to think that he was cognisant of any of the correspondence that had been going on, or that he had been inducing the local Government to change the Bench's resolution. He left us completely in the dark. He simply said in his speech, "If this scheme is not carried out completely, it will be in the first place simply because the funds have not been placed at our disposal. There is no other reason whatever." I say, looking at this correspondence, that the sole reason why there was any delay whatever, and why the Government of India refused to give us the money necessary, was that the Municipal Commissioner had thought fit to recommend them not at that time to sanction anything beyond the sum required for the scheme of the Executive Engineer of the Municipality; and that, too, although the engineer for Government himself had declared his preference for Mr. Ormiston's scheme "if money could be made available to include an inlet tower," when the Bench had actually said there was money and that they were willing to pay for the better scheme. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Mr. Hope went on to say, "Although I may be accused of ignorance and some other dreadful things regarding this scheme, if I am consulted by Government on the question I shall feel it my duty to represent that the sum of apparently five lakhs, but in reality eight or nine and a half, ought not on any account to be sanctioned." Further, when I asked the Municipal Commissioner pointedly why he did not attempt to carry out that resolution of the Bench of Justices, and why Government was not asked to grant the loan of five lakhs instead of four for carrying out the scheme as recommended by the Bench, he replied that the Clerk of the Peace had asked Government. I asked him further. He said, "I cannot tell. I have seen no resolution upon the subject except that which is before the meeting." I asked him if we were to understand that the Government of Bombay recommended this sum of 4 lakhs to be granted by the Government of India, and that therefore this sum had been granted, and his answer was, "I know nothing." Now I was under the impression—certainly, it may be a mistaken one—that in these answers Mr. Hope had given us distinctly the assurance that he had not given any opinion to Government upon the subject. But of course it is clear he did not do so.

Mr. Hope—Certainly not.

Mr. Maclean—But the impression left upon my mind, and I may say upon almost every other Justice in the room, was that no correspondence whatever had been going on between the Municipal Commissioner and Government; and if that was not the impression meant to be conveyed, I would ask the meaning of the words, "If I am consulted by Government, I shall do so and so," when we now know that six weeks before he had been consulted by Government? I say that that was not a fair or candid way of dealing with this Bench. Mr. Hope told the Bench, when he first came here that he had not come down to Bombay with a policy of secrecy, and he repeated that across the table to me, when I asked him the questions I have referred to. (Hear, hear.) I say this is a policy of secrecy. I say it is a want of courtesy and something more, it is a suppression of information by which Mr. Hope actually allowed us to pass a resolution delaying the work without mentioning to us that he had recommended Government not to sanction any scheme except what he himself approved of. (Hear, hear, and applause). Gentlemen, I have thought it necessary to go into this question fully so that we may have it put on record what has been done by the Bench, and at whose door the blame lies. I must say that this example of how a Government official and a servant of the Bench can give an opinion reversing the decision of the Justices is quite sufficient to confirm the misgivings many of us had when another civil servant was allowed to come here as Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. Crawford. I can only compare this treatment of the Bench with the practice of administering upcountry justice with which we are familiar. You all know that a Magistrate in the Mofussil is assisted by one or two gentlemen called assessors, and that when the assessors give an opinion it is quite a common thing to find that, the Court differing with the assessors, is of the contrary opinion and reverses the assessors' decision accordingly. (Laughter.) I now wish to say that this Bench is not to be treated like assessors in the Mofussil. We have been struggling for independence too long to be brought to that level. (Hear, hear.) I have said this much, because I feel indignation at the way the Commissioner has treated this Bench, and on account of the general excellences of Mr. Ormiston's project I shall vote heartily for Dr. Blaney's amendment. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee urged the necessity of Mr. Ormiston giving as much information as possible so that correct plans and estimates could be prepared without further delay.

Mr. Wood said that his impression was that Mr. Hope had already all the plans and estimates that were necessary to make a commencement. The great thing was to get the Tasso dam up before the monsoon, and for that purpose all the necessary specifications were at hand. He thought that taking the middle sentence of Dr. Blaney's resolution would suffice, and save the Bench from making the mistake of doing nothing.

Mr. Hart thought it was quite plain the Bench were upon the horns of a dilemma, and although everybody would admit Mr. Ormiston's scheme to be the better it would be necessary to get Government to think so too. Unless the Bench accepted the four lakhs now, and endeavoured to get more afterwards, he did not see how they would get out of the difficulty.

Mr. Maxwell suggested that instead of fighting a sort of triangular duel the best plan would be to shut up Dr. Blaney and Captain Baker in a room until they came to a unanimous conclusion.

Mr. Hart remarked that the Bench might find only these gentlemen's boots. (Laughter.)

Captain Baker said he believed Dr. Blaney's amendment, if carried, would simply delay work for another month, perhaps two.

Mr. Hope—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I was in hopes, from the exceedingly temperate manner in which some of the members who have the misfortune to differ from me on this subject have treated it to-day, that my task in replying would have been exceedingly brief and I might say pleasant, and I very much regret to find that it cannot be so altogether. At the same time, I shall endeavour to say what it is due to myself and due to you to say with as little asperity as the occasion may require. I would observe that one of the essentials to the power of exercising free institutions is a right appreciation of and respect for the rights and obligations of others. Those who cannot let other persons be free are not fit to be free themselves. (Hear, hear) Now, I will proceed from that to make a few remarks as to what are the rights and obligations of certain persons which do not appear to be so much borne in mind as is necessary. In section 82 of the Municipal Act it is provided that "the Vehar Waterworks and the business thereof shall be exclusively managed and conducted by the Commissioner"—"exclusively managed," you will observe, a totally different phraseology from any other portion of the Act—"who shall be bound to keep the said Waterworks and the property pertaining thereto in good repair and effective for the proper purposes of the same, and the Commissioner shall make such extensions, improvements, and alterations in the said Waterworks and property as may be necessary, and for such purposes may with the sanction of the Justices expend such sums as may be necessary out of the municipal fund—subject, however, to such prohibitions and limitations as the Governor in Council may in any case think fit to prescribe." One of the limitations upon the Commissioner is that he must obtain the sanction of the Justices to the expenditure he may find necessary—that is to say, if he proposes a certain thing, the Justices could refuse to grant the money, and of course practically put a stop to the works he proposed. Before the whole of this business can be properly understood it is necessary to understand the legal position of both the Commissioner and Government. That brings me to the receipt of the report of Mr. Walton, and the remarks of Mr. Ormiston thereon. On referring back to the records of the Bench I find that at that and the previous meeting, it had been distinctly stated by all the persons who had proposed or suggested this matter that this scheme was intended purely to be auxiliary to Vehar. I do not need to trouble you with extracts, because those gentlemen who are present will not, I presume, differ with me in this statement. In fact, it was too notorious that what was sanctioned was a scheme auxiliary to Vehar. My first business was to consider whether this was an "extension, improvement, and alteration" in the city waterworks, and under the 82nd section of the Act I was quite justified in that inquiry. On looking into it, I found that the report of Mr. Ormiston not only made a few alterations in the details, for which I might have been eventually called for an explanation, but besides I found that it was obvious his report was calculated to change entirely the whole complexion of the scheme. Toolsee scheme as ordered by the Bench and as furnished by Mr. Walton was simply to have an auxiliary to Vehar; but instead of this I found propositions and phrases in this report which at once showed me something greater was intended. This I saw at once, and I placed my opinion as I was by this Act bound to do, and I would have been exceedingly to blame if I had not done it—I placed my opinion upon record to the effect that (what appeared to me and still appears to me, to put the whole question in a nutshell) I considered it would be a mistake to attempt to make Toolsee anything more than a simple auxiliary supply—that is to say, I only concurred in the resolution which the Bench had come to. The next step which took place was the Bench meeting on 12th Jan. At that meeting I in the first instance, as was at that time my wont, made a few introductory remarks, which I threw out for free discussion, being quite ready myself to be convinced by any remarks or arguments brought forward in support of views differing from my own. As the matter went on it was quite apparent to me that I was perfectly right in supposing it was contemplated to make Toolsee an independent supply, and further that I was quite right in my additional surmise that the question of how it should be made an independent supply, and what it would cost to make it so, had been most superficially gone into. Therefore, upon that occasion, under the power I possessed by the Act, and in the desire to do my duty to the ratepayers of this city, I made such remarks as I was able to make in the short time to object to the probability of this large expenditure being incurred. I very much regret that that debate formed a great contrast to the debate which took place in November. In November a number of gentlemen spoke, and a good deal of information of one kind or another was given, and the question was satisfactorily gone into; but on the second occasion I considered the question was not so clearly gone into. The papers had only been placed in the hands of the Justices that morning, and I can say from my own knowledge that a very large number of the Justices left the room that day under the impression that they were going to get a permanent supply for the town, at a high pressure, for 5 lakhs, which was totally absurd; and to show you how far these misapprehensions went I may remind you that the worthy gentleman who has just seconded this resolution to-day made a similar mistake. However, the meeting passed over. The next step was that the affair was sent to me for "immediate report." The reason why Government sent this to me was that I possessed the powers I have mentioned under section 82 of the Act, and supposing that this matter had not been referred to me, and that expenditure had been incurred of an extravagant character, and that Government had not been aware of its extravagant or unprofitable character, Government would have asked me, "Why did you not make us acquainted with this?" I did not go so far as to address Government upon the subject. I was quite content with the expression of my opinions I had given here. But Government wrote to me and I could not do less than state what I believed; and no man who knows me could suppose that I would not state what I believe at any time. But what was it I did state? I shall not read my letter to you, because it has been already read to you once, but I would draw your attention to the more important matter of it, which the gentleman who read it was endeavouring to omit until I requested him to read it. I said that whether this was a matter that should be done was a matter upon which I had doubts, and it was perfectly reasonable I should have them because the matter, as an extended scheme, has never yet been put fully before the Bench. I concluded by making a recommendation not "for 4 lakhs instead of 5," as I have been misrepresented to have done, but, for "4 lakhs, to be raised to 5." Now, I ask any reasonable man whether I did not allow those who differed from me the very fullest scope for their own opinions as well as my own? After that I heard nothing until I got the telegram from the Government of India, when I at once wrote off to the Government, asking for the reason why 4 lakhs had only been given when I had recommended that 4 lakhs should be given to be increased to 5. The reply came back that 4 lakhs had been put into the Act, so that the thing was irrevocable. If I had been making a recommendation for inserting this proposition into the Act, instead of wording it "4 to be increased to 5 lakhs," I should have altered my phraseology. I wrote to Government for additional information, and why Government did not give it you have already heard from Mr. Ravenscroft's letter. I can only say that from the time I was called upon to report I did not see Colonel Kennedy's report and did not know how matters were going on. I knew nothing in fact of the matter beyond being generally aware of what had taken place. However, it appears that the whole blame of this thing is to be saddled upon me, and we are told in distinct terms that you have just got this 4 lakhs because Mr. Hope had chosen to recommend that the 5 lakhs should not be given. The statement is a gross misrepresentation, like some other statements that have come from the same quarter. In the first place, I did not say it should not be given, and in the next place the Governor has said that the reduction was made in consequence of Colonel Kennedy's report. Now, with that resolution in print, who can accuse me? (Hear, hear.) Colonel Kennedy's report goes into all the engineering details, and for the reasons he advanced the money was refused. My report was not an engineering criticism. I did not discuss the dam or the channel, and so on. My reasons were different. Here, under the colour of 5 lakhs you were committing yourselves to a debt of 8 or 9. You have now, however, heard from Mr. Ormiston that you would not commit yourselves to 5 lakhs or 9 but to 22. One result of the delay that has arisen has been to bring this matter into its real proportions.

Mr. Ormiston—I beg your pardon. I did not say that. I said it might be that amount. But there are two alternatives. You might have a main all the way into Bombay, and you might have a main from the Vehar main. One might involve the sum you mention; the other would not.

Mr. Hope—Will you tell us where you would join the main to the Vehar main?

Mr. Ormiston—It is not necessary for me to do so.

Mr. Hope—Why not? We want all the information we can get for the plans and estimates. As I understand your correction, however, this scheme may be 22 lakhs, and may be less.

Mr Ormiston—I merely wished to bring to your notice that there are two schemes.

Mr. Hope—As I instinctively perceived, the logical result of the introduction of the new scheme made by Mr. Ormiston is that the affair instead of being only 4 lakhs becomes probably 8 or 9, or if there is a complete main 20 or 22 lakhs. I think I have now shown sufficiently, so far as I am concerned, the steps I have taken in this matter and the reason why I took these steps. I may say I usually act upon legal advice, and as I am exceedingly careful in these matters I am not at all afraid of my position being impeached. As to why Government chose to consult Colonel Kennedy, it is not my duty to defend Government, and I am not called upon to make any remarks upon the subject. But with reference to a part of a previous speech partly answered by Captain Baker, I may simply mention, for the information of the Justices, that it is a well-known rule in all the Governments of India that a matter involving certain points is sent for report to the department it concerns, and after a Government's own professional advice the matter is re-transferred to Government. I think I have shown I have done everything I should have done. Mr. Ormiston is a very worthy referee of the Bench, but he is not my referee, and there is nothing binding upon me to abide by his opinion, and neither has he been made the referee of Government, which has its own officers in the Public Works Department. I do not know whether it is necessary for me to say anything with regard to a very disagreeable little episode in the remarks made to-day; but as to what is alleged, that I have kept the Bench in the dark upon this subject, I totally deny keeping the Bench in the dark in any way. As to quoting out of a newspaper what I am supposed to have said upon one occasion is totally beside the mark. At that time there was a running conversation, and half-a-dozen remarks were made at the same time What is put down in the newspapers is a very imperfect record indeed. As we are all aware, one-half of the current remarks are not put in, and often a complete slice is left out of a gentleman's speech —

Captain Baker—And what is put in is often put in exactly the reverse of what is said. (Laughter.)

Mr. Maclean, showing Mr. Hope a report of the Bench meeting of 20th February, asked—Does Mr. Hope deny the correctness of his speech as reported here? "If I am consulted by Government"—you will see that the great virtue lies in an "if," and you speak in the future tense and not in the past or the present. "If I am consulted," you say, and you knew that you had been consulted. These words occur in the body of your speech when there was no running conversation.

Mr. Hope—My recollection of this was that I did not say this in the body of the speech at all as it is reported. I am not sure that it was not in answer to a question from Mr. Ormiston. I know at different parts of the debate I was asked to explain whether I should go on remonstrating and I said "Yes, if I am consulted I certainly shall object," and I meant to say that if Government consulted me I should at once express my views. As to this reference I do not think it was particularly mine, but I do not think it is here as a correct representation to the best of my information. But I am above answering these misrepresentations. I think my whole life is a sufficient answer to them. I have never adopted a policy of secrecy I have furnished every document that Justices who have come to the Municipal offices have wished, and it is totally absurd for any person to attempt to accuse me of a wish to keep anything of this nature back from the Bench. The real sum and substance of my offending in this matter would appear to be that I have in point of fact proved to be what I was stated to be by some of my kind friends—a person who, without fear or consideration as to whether the course I should pursue were unpopular or otherwise, would take the course I thought was legal and logical and for the interests of the rate-payers—and that I have done this on the present occasion is I think the sum and substance of the observations made against me. As to Captain Baker's motion, of course it would enable us to go on with Toolsee at once without any difficulty, because Government would be quite ready to hear any further representations made to it on the subject. (Hear, hear.) That the Bench should make such fresh representations was, as I have already shown you, contemplated in this very memorandum, which is now considered to be so objectionable. However, that resolution perhaps may not find favour with the majority here. With regard to Dr. Blaney's amendment I can only say it is very obvious from the wording of it as well as from what has fallen from the gentlemen who have supported it to-day, that it opens up a very large question. For instance we have been told to-day for the first time that the dam at the Tasso is to be 80 feet.

Mr. Ormiston—Something less probably, but the question should be looked into. At any rate the dam will be higher than 74 feet.

Mr. Hope—That is a very essential alteration in the whole scheme, and if carried out, the result will be that the scheme will have to go back to Government, and you all see that it would be beyond my powers to act upon this resolution upon my own responsibility. If Government give me orders to carry it out, I shall be most happy to do so; but in the meantime, the Bench should remember that if they pass this amendment, they deliberately go in for a certain amount of delay which must be deducted from the very small time that you can already command at this season.

Mr. Ormiston—I would ask Mr. Hope whether it is true, as I have been informed, that Colonel Kennedy's report was in the Municipal office before the meeting at which I was permitted to declare myself against Mr. Walton's scheme on the 24th February. I ask this, because it is very disagreeable for me to find that I have been acting against Government.

Mr. Manisty also asked whether in the course of these discussions the Municipal Commissioner had ever before expressed the opinion that he alone and not the Bench had any power to deal with the scheme. The words in the Act that the Municipal Commissioner was to have exclusive control seemed to indicate this was his opinion.

Mr. Hope said he had never said what Mr. Manisty referred to him. The Act imposed duties and responsibilities, but he was restricted by the sanction of the Justices being necessary. He did not consider it was his duty to stand up there and teach the Justices their own Act. In reply to Mr. Ormiston's question, he said he might safely reply no.

Captain Baker then made some remarks, in which he said he was so astonished at Mr. Ormiston's refusal to sit upon the committee he (Captain Baker) proposed that he would withdraw the part of his resolution referring to the appointment of a committee.

The amendment was then voted upon and carried.

The Justices adjourned till to-day.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during February last, 22,53 384 lbs. (5,794 bales) of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 6 80,100, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. Of these, 14,39,984 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4 13 625, were shipped to London; 78,400 lbs., valued at Rs. 20,000, to Havre; 6,56 600 lbs., of the value of Rs. 2,21,475, to Hongkong; and 78,400 lbs., of the value of Rs. 25,000, to Genoa. In addition to the above, 392 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 1,54,448 lbs., of the value of Rs. 49,750, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

With reference to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 12th inst., the following letter has been sent to the Clerk for the information of the Justices:—

General Department.
Bombay Castle, 13th March 1872.

To the Collector of Tanna.

Sir,—With reference to former correspondence relative to land required to be taken up under Act X. of 1870 in connection with the Toolsee scheme, I am desired to communicate the following instructions.

2. The authority conveyed to you, under date the 28th ultimo, to take possession of the land, was on the understanding that the scheme originally passed by the Bench, modified by Government to a certain extent in conformity with the requirements of the law, would be carried out. At their meeting yesterday, however, the Justices passed a Resolution embodying a scheme at variance with the one sanctioned by Government. There has not been time yet for the papers to have been forwarded; but when they are received they will be considered in the Public Works Department, and Government will then determine, as required by section 82 of Act II. of 1865, whether they can, with or without modification, sanction the plan which the Bench now wish to carry out.

3 In the meantime, however, as the question is involved in uncertainty, and as the Municipality will be liable for all expenses incurred, if the land is actually entered upon by the Collector on behalf of the Justices, even if the scheme is not carried out, I am desired to request that, pending the further orders of Government, you will not take any further steps to acquire the land formerly ordered to be taken up.—I have, &c.,

E. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presiding, the case of Mooljee Ramjee was called on for further enquiry. Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the opposing creditor Ambashunker Davay; and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Munsooklal M, Moonshee, appeared for the insolvent. The insolvent's liabilities were returned in the schedule at Rs. 2,58,599, and his bad assets at Rs. 2,07,418.

The principal grounds of opposition were these—1. That the insolvent had fraudulently, and with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs and to defeat the objects of the Indian Insolvent Act, purposely withheld the production of certain books, papers, and writings relating to such of his affairs as were subject to investigation, and that he had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 50 of the Act. 2. That he had fraudulently made false entries in his books and withheld entries from certain other books. 3. That he had fraudulently concealed certain portions of his property by opening separate accounts in his books in the names of his two sons and placing large sums of money, part of his estate, to the credit of such accounts. 4. That he had fraudulently concealed certain other portions of his property. 5. That he had fraudulently given undue preference to certain of his creditors. 6. That he had fraudulently abstained from giving his petition in insolvency until five months after he suspended payment, whereby certain sums of money and other property, voluntarily made over by him to certain of his creditors, had by lapse of time become irrecoverable under section 24 of the Insolvent Act. The opposing creditor is the largest of the insolvent's creditors and obtained a judgment against him in June 1870 for Rs. 3 ,795, of which he had since recovered one thousand rupees only In January 1870 insolvent was known to have failed and did then actually suspend payment, but did not file his petition and schedule till 5th June 1870, the day before the opposing creditor's obtaining a decree against him. After filing his schedule, he did not deposit all his books with the Official Assignee The opposing creditor therefore moved the Court for an order on the insolvent to deposit the books. The Court made an order for that purpose, and at the same time directed that this fact should be brought to notice at the hearing of the insolvent's petition. Insolvent ultimately deposited about 120 books with the Official Assignee, the number deposited in the first instance being only three.

A large number of witnesses were examined, but the enquiry had not terminated when the Court adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The New Railway Station at Madras will not be opened until the middle of April.

Trunk and Chodavarum Roads in Vizagapatam.—The Madras Government have sanctioned Rupees 7 000 for relief works on the Trunk and Chodavarum roads in the Vizagapatam district.

Letters from the interior of Oudh tell us that the prospect of the spring crops in most districts is superb; so much so as to promise to reimburse the cultivators for their last season's losses by flood and fever.—*Pioneer.*

No license for the sale of majun, fermented tari, pachwai, charras, and siddi, or bhang, is to be issued in future at a less rate than one rupee per mensem from the commencement of the official year 1872-73.—*Englishman.*

The *Indian Church Gazette* states that the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta has been offered to the Rev. J. Baly, "subject to the re-arrangements of his emoluments and sphere of duties proposed to the Government of India."

The Calcutta Gas.—Dr. Macnamara reports that during the month of February the Calcutta gas was on two days only, the 7th and 9th, less than twelve candles in illuminating power. The quantity of ammonia in the gas has steadily increased during the month.—*Englishman.*

A New regulation for the Government of Ajmere and Mhairwara, which has the force of law under the Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3, is published in the *Gazette of India*, and has also been declared applicable to the pargunnahs of Todgarh, Diwair, Saroth, Chang, and Kotkarana. All laws and regulations now or hereafter to be in force in Ajmere and Mhairwara are also declared in force in the said parganahs.

The Burmah Police.—We hear that the Government of India have confirmed the order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah sanctioning the entertainment of a separate police establishment, at a cost of about Rs. 15,000 per annum, for the protection of the Salween Frontiers in the Tenasserim Province in British Burmah.—*Daily Examiner*, March 7.

A Bright Baboo.—The Doveton Institution for young ladies lately required the services of a Governess and advertised for one in the *Exchange Gazette*. There were many applicants for the post from parties who considered themselves to possess the necessary qualifications; among the number was a highly respectable Bengalee Baboo. We need hardly say he was not successful.—*Ibid.*

The Vellaur Bridge.—The local Government have applied to H. E the Commander-in-Chief for the services of a European non-commissioned officer and 12 native sappers from Bangalore to proceed immediately to the site of the bridge recently destroyed across the Vellaur in the South Arcot district, with a view to blast away the blocks of fallen masonry in order to admit the foundations being examined by the committee appointed for the purpose.—*Ibid.*

Military Prison at Bangalore.—The question of the requirements of military prison accommodation in the Presidency having been recently under the consideration of the Government of India, it has been ascertained from the local Government that such a prison is required at Bangalore in addition to the existing one at Trimulgherry, an opinion which is supported by the Commander-in-Chief in India. The local Government has therefore been requested to ascertain the precise extent of accommodation required for the proposed prison and submit plans and estimates for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.—*Ibid.*

A Distressing Case.—We often come across distressing cases, but we seldom have met with a worse one than the following. We are told that an officer, who, after spending twenty years in India, has been obliged to retire from the army on a very limited income, has appealed to the public for help. He has been for the past three or four years seeking in vain for employment, each year adding to the great difficulty of supporting his family. Within the last six months, owing to the long and tedious illness of his wife he has been forced to forestall his small pension, and now finding himself unable any longer to get advances, he is literally without funds to provide food for his family. The officer who thus advertises is a Major who was formerly in the D.P.W. His father is a Knight.—*Madras Times.*

Decrease of Traffic on the E. I. Railway.—The Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the causes of the traffic on the East Indian Railway mentions the following drawbacks to sending goods by rail, as compared with transport by river:—(1) the complicated nature of the tariff and the frequent changes made in it, so puzzling to native dealers; (2) non-publication of the tariff in the vernacular, leaving the trader at the mercy of railway underlings; (3) the general incivility of the railway officials of all grades; (4) insufficient shed accommodation at the stations; (5) the want of other facilities at the stations for receiving and despatching goods; the necessity of bribing understrappers, and worry of all kinds; (6) the loss from pilfering and ill-usage; (7) difficulty in getting compensation for losses; (8) the practice of not granting receipts for cost of carriage of bearing goods, or for excess sums charged on delivery; (9) want of punctuality in despatch; (10) the system of demurrage at Howrah.

The Cheyair Bridge Accident will altogether be a costly one to the company. Some time ago a suit for compensation was filed in the High Court at Madras, by the representatives of the late Streenevassa Charry, the vakil who lost his life in that accident. Curiously enough, the suit was filed on the very day on which the statutable period of one year expired. It appears that within one year of the accident any of the relations of the unfortunate people who lost their lives by the accident could have brought a suit against the Railway Company for damages, but not after that period had expired. The suit of Streenevassa Charry's representatives, after some adjournments, was to have come on for Settlement of Issues on Monday next, the 11th instant, but has now been withdrawn on the railway consenting to pay as compensation the sum of Rs. 12,000.—*Madras Mail.*

The Neilgherry Branch Railway.—The Madras Railway authorities have submitted to Government a revised estimate for the construction of the Neilgherry Branch Railway amounting to Rs. 18,55,802 or Rs. 48,625 less than the amount previously sanctioned. The chief cause of the reduction is explained as follows. The line as originally laid down crossed the Bowany river three-quarters of a mile north of the town of Metapollium and terminated at Kullar station, which is 2½ miles beyond the Bowany river, the total length of the branch being 28 miles 43 chains. But the Government of India objected to this and decided that the line should stop at the south bank of the Bowany river on account of the expensive nature of the works between that and Kullar. Owing to this, it was found necessary to divert the line at 23 miles and bring it much nearer the town of Metapollium than originally intended. The new route has the advantage of being 14 chains shorter, but the chief objection to it by the railway authorities is that the crossing of the Bowany will not be so favourable should it be found desirable hereafter to continue the line across the river.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE STATE OF THE CROPS IN CEYLON.

The *Ceylon Examiner* of the 7th inst. says—

Our coffee crop for the year 1872, so far as an estimate can be made from the early blossom that has already burst, bids fair to answer all reasonable expectation, and notwithstanding the many little drawbacks which still militate against large profits, the planters have abundant cause to look forward hopefully to the future. The leaf disease, which created so much alarm a few months back has quite disappeared, or has lost all its terrors, and with a few showers like those that are reported to have fallen up country, the pest, such as it was, must soon disappear. Our other agricultural industries are, we are glad to state, in full heart, and if cinnamon has gone down somewhat in price, the prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and sure to make up both in quality and quantity for the slight fall this staple has lately experienced. Coconut oil too holds its own, and with plantations extending in every direction, proprietors of estates—mostly natives—are looking forward to large returns for their investments. The masses of the population, all whose industry is directed towards the raising of rice crops, have also reason to congratulate themselves on the fair prospects of crop before them, and with means of irrigation placed within easy reach of the people, the time cannot be distant when the country should produce sufficient food for the consumption of its own population.

"An Irish priest was travelling on a Friday from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, at the latter of which the coach-passengers, only four in number, were to dine. At one end of the table was a joint of coarse fat pork, and at the other a large fine fried sole. His reverence helped himself at once to the latter, simply observing, "It is fast day with me, gentlemen," when instantly a great fellow with red whiskers reached across the table, and cutting the fish in two, took half of it with the remark, "Bad luck to ye, do ye think nobody has a soul to be saved but yourself?"

A Specific for Yellow Fever.—The *Panama Star* states that a specific for yellow fever has been discovered. The Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty at the city of Bolivar writes to the Consul-General at Caraccas:—"An old woman, named Mariquita Orfile, has discovered an efficacious remedy for the yellow fever and black vomit, which has completely cured several persons after the medical men had declared they could only live for a few hours. This remedy is the juice of the leaves of the vervain plant, which is obtained by bruising, and is taken in small doses three times a day. Injections of the same juice are also administered every two hours, until the intestines are completely relieved of their contents. All the medical men here have adopted the use of the remedy, and consequently very few persons now die of those terrible diseases referred to. The leaves of the female plant only are used." The vervain is a plant of the genus *verbena.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/8 d.	do.
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No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.

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INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

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LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
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PRINTERS' VARNISH.
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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
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In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

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PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium ... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto ... £1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
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ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824

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Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

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INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

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Capital Rs. 5.00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 ... £228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ... £485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 ... £ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ... £213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	24 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 8,72,,280

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq. | and
W. F. Hunter, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.

Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 37 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1870, was 10,403 assuring ... £9,337,070- 0-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,859,449-11-10

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1870 were... ... £872,728- 3 11

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1871.

So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

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FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—

Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION OF VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.)
CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.
UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment of its kind for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to REPLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the well known and spacious Bungalow "THE ALTAMONT," most excellently situated on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of C. M. Kaia, Esq. There is no other Bungalow which can surpass this in convenience, elegance, and position. It has pure sea-breeze, and commands a charming view of the whole island. For Rent and other particulars apply to DADY-MANOCKJEE LIMJEE at the Office of Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq., 1, Church Street.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tol Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody, Fort.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co's Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,
Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1872.

FOR SALE, DRY CLICQUOT CHAMPAGNE, guaranteed genuine and of first-rate quality.
Rs. 40 per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 42 per 2 Dozen Pints.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 6th March 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West in expeditiously and as far as Jubbulpore more economically via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.
Bombay, 17th February 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned—

CLARET.
H. & C. Balaresque Vray Canon, at ... Rs. 16 per doz.
H. & C. Balaresque Chateau des Fiands, at ... " 13 "
J. Bell Jeune St. Estephe, at ... " 6·8 "

BRANDY.
H. de Fauborg's Old Cognac of 1825, strongly recommended, at ... " 25 "

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.
Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.
REGISTERED
TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being now practised to a very great extent,

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,
("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,
OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Calcutta.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of
JAS. AITKEN & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,
JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—	
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.
Ditto Ditto	42 per 2 doz. pints.
STILL HOCKS:—	
Laubenheimer	15
Liebfraumilch	18
Steinwein	20
Rüdesheimer	20
Johannisberger	30
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	30
Do. do. Blue capsule	45
SPARKLING:—	
Hock	18
Moselle	18
CLARETS:—	
St. Estephe	9
Chateau Larose	22
Chateau Leoville	22
Chateau Lafite	38
BRANDY:—	
Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per doz. qts.
H. and C. Bi-laresque	22
G. Martineau	14
Blanchy Freres	22
Gautier Freres	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.
ITALIAN WINES:—	
Barbera Amaro Sumante (Sparkling)	14
Moscato Bianco	14
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	14
Brachetto	14
Barolo	14
Nebbiolo	14
Passito	14
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	180
VERMOUTH:—	
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.	
BEER:—	
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen	6 per doz qts.
MAAGBITTER:—	
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.	
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—	
Carriage Candle 6½ as. per packet of 6, in small boxes of 24 packets.	
CHEESE:—	
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.	
Green ... 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.	
ITALIAN FIGS:—	
In tins of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.	
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 5 each.	
In boxes of about 1 lbs. Re. 1.	

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March 1872.

JUST PUBLISHED,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by all and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—
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Poona ... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta ... Wyman & Co.
Allahabad ... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria ... D. Robertson & Co.
London ... G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

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